Co-Operation Means
Co-Prosperity

Nippon Times

The Die Is Cast, Let's
Fight to the Last!

No. 15,961 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

CRISIS IS FELT BUT AXIS SETUP SOLID AS EVER

Today Marks Beginning of 5th Year of Titanic Struggle In Europe

GERMANS ARE RESOLUTE

Anglo-American Terroristic Air Raids Stimulate Firmness Of Reich People

With today marking the beginning of the fifth year in the titanic European struggle going on, the Axis is face to face with the first and greatest crisis since the start of the war, but viewing the whole of the situation the Axis position is as solid as ever, preparing to unleash a crushing drive on the enemy. Thus declares a Berlin dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi, the substance of which follows:

"With the coming of September 1, four full years have gone by since the first flames of the current European war shot out of a corner of Danzig. The outstanding characteristic of the war at this time is the fact that the Axis side is going through the first and greatest feeling of crisis since the start of the war. On the Eastern front, the first Soviet summer offensive was launched and the situation there cannot be called anything but serious. The Mediterranean area is being threatened and the chances of the formation of the Soviet-demanded second front in western Europe too are increasing.

Reich Position Strong

"However, when the situation on the Eastern front is compared with that during the first part of this year, it is found that in the central sector the Soviet forces have succeeded only in taking Orel, Kharkov and vicinity, in area only one-thirtieth of the Ukraine. From the present conditions in which the German forces are forcing the Soviets to pay in the loss of 160 tank brigades and 1,600,000 troops just to drive in a meager 50 kilometer wedge west of Orel and Kharkov, it can be said that the present backward movement of the German forces is only the downward jump on the springboard ready to zoom upward. In any case, the fact that the Germans are still 1,000 kilometers in enemy territory, holding down solidly a 2,000 mile front, shows that the whole cannot be judged from local battles.

"Next in question comes the European landing operations propagandized by the enemy. Having taken Sicily, the anti-Axis is waiting for a chance to move on Italy. If America and Britain plan to effect a decisive invasion of Europe as demanded by the Soviet Union, will they be able to land on the northern French coast and start a titanic struggle with the German forces? In view of the present situation and all reports available America and Britain absolutely have not the determination to gamble on winning at one huge push.

"America and Britain, which declared that by the end of the North African operations they would be able to save on several million tons of ships which formerly had to go around Capetown, required half a year to prepare for the Sicilian landing. And under no condition can it be imagined that America and Britain will succeed in shaking the Axis camp by a landing on Italy, even if they do land temporarily. America and Britain, even with overwhelming numerical superiority, took five weeks to take Sicily and were forced to pay a tremendous loss in men and materials."

"The period up to the overrunning of the Balkans that came after the great victory on the western front which too followed the campaign in Poland, that is the period during which the Germans made the elimination of American and British influence from Europe their object, saw the formulation of the early view of the war of the German people as unequalled victors with the glory of the lightning operations and the new tempo in the construction of the new European order in the background. The outbreak of the war with the Soviet Union produced a tremendous change in this view of war of the Germans. The

(Continued on Page 2)

His Majesty Dispatches Aide to Defense Forces

General Defense Headquarters, Eastern Army, Western Army and Central Army Honored by Visits Of Aide-de-Camp Since June Last Year

His Majesty the Emperor has dispatched an aide-de-camp to the Northern Army conveying His Imperial Majesty's gracious solicitude in regard to the welfare of its officers and men, inspiring them with a redoubled resolve to give their lives in defense of the Fatherland. The aide-de-camp started on the visit of the Northern Army toward the middle part of last month and ended toward the month-end.

In benign acknowledgment of the services being rendered by the defense forces day and night when under the current grim war every man must be on the alert to repulse the enemy, His Imperial Majesty had sent an aide-de-camp to the Western Army in June last year, then another to the General Defense Headquarters on May 1 this year, to the Eastern Army about a week later and to the Central Army toward the middle of the same month. With the visit to the Northern Army the cycle of visits to the different defense forces of Japan Proper has been completed.

Deeply moved by the benevolent wishes of His Imperial Majesty, Lieutenant-General Tadayoshi Sano, chief-of-staff of the General Defense Headquarters, stated Tuesday:

"His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to send an aide-de-camp to the General Defense Headquarters, Eastern Army, Western Army and Central Army. Now the Northern Army has become recipient of the same honor. We are profoundly moved by the all-pervading solicitude of His Imperial Majesty and by the depth of His august care for the defense of our Fatherland. The war situation is ever growing tenser. We who are charged with the tasks of defending our country by land and air have been inspired by His Imperial Majesty's gracious regard to redouble our efforts in training and preparations against attack day and night, so that we may be able creditably to fulfil our duties and thus make our humble return for His Imperial Majesty's benignity."

Imperial Sanction Given for Festival Of Yasukuni Shrine

Imperial sanction has been granted for the holding of the extraordinary grand autumn festival of the Yasukuni Shrine, the fourth in the War of Greater East Asia, to permit the enrollment of war dead among the heroes to which the shrine is sacred. The heroes who will receive the honor all died gloriously in the War of Greater East Asia, the China Affair, and the Manchurian Incident. Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo made a report on the coming grand festival at the regular Cabinet council Tuesday. Then the Army and Navy authorities will begin an inquiry into war dead who will be honored at the grand autumn festival. It is understood that about 20,000 war heroes will be deified as in the case of the last grand spring festival.

FIRM F.I.C. SUPPORT TO PETAIN PLEDGED

Decoux Reiterates Unswerving Loyalty in Speech at Indo-China Reservists' Rally

Domei

SAIGON, August 31.—French Indo-China will support Marshal Philippe Petain always and forever and will also absolutely and strictly hold to the treaties and agreements it has signed with foreign nations. Thus declared Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, in a speech delivered on Monday on the occasion of the third anniversary of the formation of the French Indo-China Reservists' Association. The Governor-General's speech, made at the Saigon Reservists' rally, was carried throughout the nation over Radio Saigon. Observers are of the opinion that his address completely sealed the futile plans and movements of the so-called supporters of the anti-Axis camp. Reservists' rallies were also held at Hanoi and other principal points in Indo-China.

Governor-General Decoux's speech was in substance as follows:

"The union of all Frenchmen is indeed the greatest thing demanded by Chief of State Marshal Philippe Petain; only by that is the unity of the French Empire possible. Every Reservist must aim at the attainment of this goal as his greatest duty and must drive this spirit into all the Frenchmen. The duty of the Reservists is to become the intermediary organ in uniting France.

Must Act as Missionaries

"In other words, the Reservists must act as missionaries in carrying through completely the will of Marshal Petain to the general public. The Reservists must stand aloof from all ideologies and sentimentalism and become the leaders in the movement to reform the nation. Through this movement the demands of the nation and the demands of the people will be harmonized and united. This does not mean that totalitarianism is its aim; it is a movement which aims at the recovery of sovereignty based on France's true traditions.

"Reservists! You must bear in your minds that it is your first duty to make unshakable the unity of the Frenchmen in French Indo-China, and at the same time to make still more solid the oneness of the Frenchmen with the native inhabitants. All treaties and agreements that the French Indo-China

(Continued on Page 4)

PERAK MOVES AHEAD IN INDUSTRIAL FIELD

Million Inhabitants of Malai State Working as One Man In Development Activity

Domei

SHONAN, August 31.—The Japanese Administration in Malai aims at industrializing the country by developing more local industries, declared Naokata Kawamura, Governor of Perak, in an interview.

Bearing in mind the assurance given by the Governor that the further development of the country would be carried out in the near future through the introduction of large-scale industrial plants, the million odd inhabitants of Perak are working as one man in the various spheres of industrial activity covering the entire state.

As the heart of Malai is centered in tin mining and the rubber industries, Perak is forging ahead in producing these two vitally important commodities. Tin mining at Gopeng and tin dredging work being carried out at the present time in the Malim Nawar District has revealed the true extent of how the people are cooperating in bringing the tin industry to its pre-war peak. At both centers the Chinese and Malais have worked assiduously in extracting tin from the rough sandy soil.

Way down deep in the valleys, hydraulic jets have pumped water at high pressure on to the red cliff face of Gaunt Hill to send tons of soft earth cascading down. The earth and water is then taken away in broad wooden troughs in which Chinese and Malai men stand. These men pan the tin residue which is mixed up with the earth in round locally-made sieves.

Huge Tin-Dredgers Used

At Maimwar, tin dredgers each weighing approximately 4,800 tons dredged the tin deposits from a depth of 90 feet. Everybody seemed to be busily engaged as a long line of iron buckets appeared in an unending chain splashing one after another into the dark murky waters to bring up the tin ore.

Besides mining, rubber, coconut and paddy tea planting is being extensively carried out throughout the state. Methods are being tried out to meet the local demands for both coconut oil and rubber requirements at the present moment and new industries will shortly be established for the manufacture of soap, grease and oil from coconut and copra.

In addition, various sources of timber have been found within re-

(Continued on Page 2)

TURKISH POLICY SAID SHIFTING TO ENEMY SIDE

Slow Metamorphosis Is Noted In Stand Taken by Premier Saracoglu

WILL REMAIN NEUTRAL

Increased Anglo-American Pressure and Complications With Soviets Seen

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

ISTANBUL, August 29.—The statement of Premier Sukru Saracoglu that Turkey intends to cooperate with the United States and Britain in the Balkans is likely to bring on complications with the Soviet Union and comes as a curious change of front on the part of Turkey which has been cautious to the point of pusillanimity in its relations with the Soviet Union.

In a recent interview given a correspondent of the New York Times, Premier Saracoglu stepped over the line of marked caution that characterized his utterances and made an unreserved expression of policy. His remarks may be summarized as follows:

Won't Drop Neutrality

(1) Turkey has no intention of abandoning neutrality and participating in the war.

(2) The Turkish Government, however, does not regard its relations with the United States and Britain as pure neutrality. The term neutrality is being used in order to avoid complications with other countries.

(3) Turkey is prepared to cooperate with the United States and Britain in the Balkans.

Point (1) is a mere reiteration of its former statements but (2) and (3) deserve some commentary.

That Turkey would abandon its neutrality in favor of an attitude of non-belligerency had been rumored since the spring this year by the Anglo-American propaganda machinery.

The Turkish Government on each occasion had assured inquirers that no change had been made in its attitude. Premier Saracoglu now came out with a bland statement signifying the Turkish intention to cooperate with the United States and Britain. This may be regarded as an index to the Turkish judgment that its Anglo-American relations had pronouncedly increased in importance.

It had been generally supposed that such a judgment of the situation prevailed among the leaders of the Turkish Government at about the time of the Adana conference. Premier Saracoglu's statement testifies to the fact that their way of thinking has progressed along that line and the recent war developments have accelerated that movement. It is also held certain that the United States and Britain have taken advantage of the recent situation to exert pressure on Turkey.

Seen as Example

The point in regard to the Balkans may also be considered to indicate the nature of the Turkish judgment of the current situation. It is a well-known fact what strong interest the Soviet Union takes in the Balkans and the Turkish Government cannot be unaware of it. Premier Saracoglu's statement, however, promises support to the United States and Britain and entirely disregards the Soviet Union. This is quite likely to create a bad impression on the Soviet mind and to

(Continued on Page 2)

REICH U-BOATS ARE OPERATING IN KARA REGION

Sink 3 Enemy Ships of Convoy In Polar Zone, Overcoming Ice-Bound Seas

IS FIRST APPEARANCE

British Battleship Attacked Severely by German Aircraft In Mediterranean

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, August 30.—Extending their scope of operations to a new field, German U-boats, which have been playing havoc with enemy sea lanes over the wide expanse of the Atlantic and Indian oceans, made their first appearance in the western regions of the Kara Sea in the Arctic Ocean, and sank three enemy vessels totalling 12,000 tons out of a small convoy, about 240 nautical miles northeast of the Yenessei Estuary, it was announced in the official German War Communique.

This area is about 2,700 nautical miles or some 5,000 kilometers away from the home ports of the U-boats, and at this time of the year, the waters are foggy and full of ice. If it is nevertheless possible for U-boats to score successes despite these difficulties, then this is proof of the same efficiency which shows itself in the Polar regions as well as in the equatorial waters of the Southern Atlantic. The region of the Yenessei Estuary lies about on the 80th degree latitude and can only be reached through the Kara Straits and the Yugor Straits by way of the Barents Sea. This isthmus separates the island of Novala Semlja from the Siberian mainland.

In the global U-boat front far to the south the German U-boats have also been stationed since the latter part of 1942. These submarines have extended their range of action as far as the 80th degree latitude. The vast extent of this area is best illustrated by the fact that the southernmost U-boat on the Indian Ocean is being separated from the northernmost in the Kara Sea by almost 12,000 nautical miles or roughly 22,000 kilometers or by more than half of the earth's circumference. This distance clearly shows how the enemy is everywhere forced to provide his convoys with escorts and all the necessary anti-submarine weapons from an attack by German U-boats.

When in the first months of 1942 German torpedoes were fired off the coast of the United States the world believed that this was the extreme limit of U-boat capacities and performances. Some six months later, however, their torpedoes were fired off Capetown. For a long time now the enemy sinkings in the Indian Ocean have been increasing—a fact that is even more emphasized in the recent raise by five per cent of the insurance premiums for the transports to Madagascar and Australia.

British Battleship Hit

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, August 30.—The British battleship which was hit by German aircraft in the western Mediterranean was most fiercely defended by her crew against the attacking German planes. One bomb of heavy caliber hit the ship. Gigantic smoke clouds that followed the explosions could be observed. In addition to a direct bomb hit on a British cruiser, several bombs exploded close to the side of the battleship.

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, September 1, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

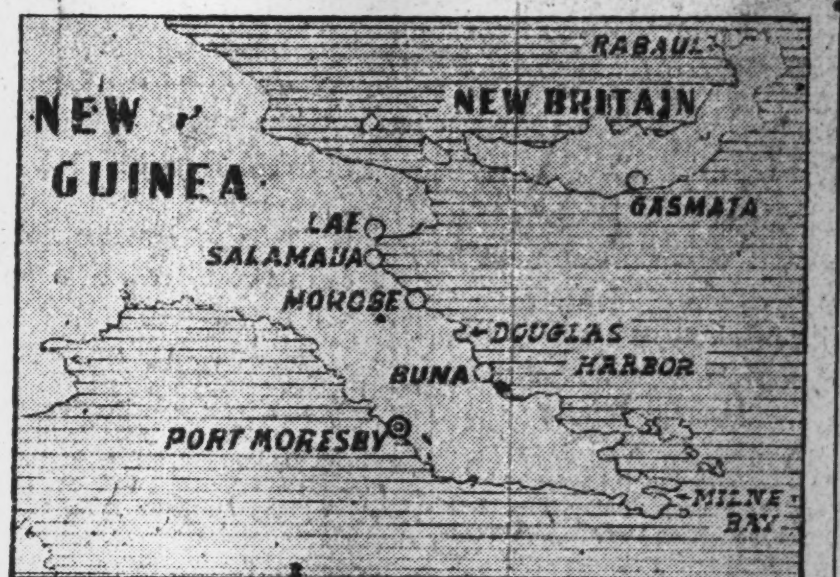
Earthquake Memorial Day

ASAHI—We greet the 20th anniversary of the great Kanto earthquake amid the steadily-intensifying War of Greater East Asia and an ever-expanding Co-Prosperity Sphere. When we recall that great catastrophe we are keenly made to feel our responsibility for preparing ourselves both in mind and body for both defense and offense against the great air offensive which the enemy are striving to launch.

The great Taisho earthquake directly affected nine prefectures and was confined principally to the Kanto area but owing to its having struck the capital and its environs it was enough to shake our political, economic and cultural structures to their foundations. Some 530,000 houses collapsed and nearly 100,000 persons killed and if to these are added the injured the total casualties amounted to 240,000. The total damage was estimated at ¥4,000,000,000, an amount by no means small considering the national strength of those days. Yet, the people of Japan rose at once out of the ruins and set about rebuilding with a determination nothing could daunt. Out of scorched earth they have rebuilt cities, fairer and more solid than any that stood on the old sites. Out of the ruins we have built up today's great Empire.

(Continued on Page 2)

358 ENEMY AIRCRAFT DOWNED BY OUR UNITS IN NEW GUINEA SECTOR



Over 5,600 Casualties Dealt Foe in Fighting Since June 30

AIR BASES ATTACKED

Furious Engagement Going on In Area Surrounding Salamaua

Casualties of more than 5,600 killed and wounded were inflicted on the enemy by Japanese Units in severe fighting on New Guinea Island since June 30, and 358 planes shot down by Japanese Air Units over the same area in the same period, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. on Tuesday.

Furious fighting is still going on in the same area, the communique said.

The communique follows:

"1. Japanese Units in the neighborhood of Salamaua, New Guinea Island have since June 30 attacked on the Kamitaam-Mubo-Nassau Bay line enemy forces that advanced from Nassau Bay and the vicinity of Wau under support of powerful air forces. After dealing a serious blow to them the Japanese Units are now engaged in severe fighting in the area surrounding Salamaua. The damage inflicted on the enemy during the period has totaled more than 5,600 in both killed and wounded.

"2. Japanese Air Units in the New Guinea area, too, cooperating in the ground operations, advanced and raided the enemy air bases, including Bena Bena and Fuabuba, or attacked the enemy planes that had come raiding. Severe fighting is now going on. During that period, the Japanese Air Units shot down 358 enemy planes (of which 53 are uncertain). The Japanese loss totaled 103 planes."

Severe Battle On

In the strategic triangular area that connects one point of Vella Lavella Island in the Solomons Group with Port Darwin in Australia, Port Moresby on the southern coast of Eastern New Guinea, and Lae and Salamaua on the northern coast of Eastern New Guinea, a series of mortal combats have been unfolded between the Japanese and American forces since June 30, when the American forces landed on Nassau Bay.

Surmounting all natural disadvantages, the Japanese Army and Navy ground units are putting up brave fighting. The Japanese Landing Party in that area especially has been staging gallant combats singly or jointly with Army units since the start of its operation in New Guinea, nearly double the mainland of Japan in aria, since March last year.

When the war situation had developed in the Buna, Lae and Salamaua areas in Eastern New Guinea, the Landing Party in close concert with the Army units has displayed its traditional furious fighting strength. About the middle of May right before the landing of the American forces on Nassau Bay, the American forces on Nassau Bay, the Landing Party engaged in fighting the strongest unit of the American-Australian forces at Bobdubi, about seven kilometers south of Salamaua, and paved the way for the Japanese Army Units to secure a very advantageous position for the future operation.

Difficulties Overcome

When the Americans effected their landings on Nassau Bay with stubborn determination, the Japanese arrayed themselves for engaging them at Salamaua and since then the various units in that area have been fighting quite well by overcoming the difficulties of terrain and other natural conditions peculiar to the region.

A seaplane unit of the Imperial Navy Air Force has also been active there in cooperation with the land forces. From June 30 to date the seaplane unit inflicted damage totalling 23 torpedo-boats and 50 landing barges sunk, wrecked or swept with machine-gun fire.

A Japanese submarine force has also cooperated in sending supplies to the land forces thr[illegible] nated by overwh[illegible]

(Contin[illegible]

U.S. BOMBER CREW IN SOVIET CUSTODY

Airmen That Attacked Chishima Forced Down in Kamchatka Placed Under Detention

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

MOSCOW, August 30.—An American warplane that participated in the bombing of the Chishima Islands in Japanese territory made a forced landing in Kamchatka on August 12, it is learned from a Tass dispatch from Khabarovsk appearing in the Monday edition of the Pravda, according to a report from Moscow.

The Tass dispatch disclosed that the plane and the crew were immediately seized by the Soviet authorities, the American airmen being placed under detention in respect for the Japan-Soviet Neutrality Pact.

This is the second time that an American plane made a forced landing on Soviet territory. The first instance occurred on April 18, 1942 when an American plane made a forced landing in the vicinity of Khabarovsk following the air raid on Japan Proper.

13 Airmen Detained

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 30.—The 13 airmen aboard the American bomber that was forced to land in Kamchatka due to engine trouble during the raid on Chishima Islands on August 12 have been seized and detained by the Soviet authorities in respect for the Japan-Soviet Neutrality Pact, it is learned by a report from Moscow.

U.S. BUILDS NEW CARRIER TO REPLACE LOST HORNET

Knox Brags, 'Preparations for Offensive Against Japan Progressing'

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 30.—The new United States aircraft carrier Hornet, 25,000 tons, was launched at Newport News, Virginia, to replace her namesake which was sunk last October in the southwestern Pacific by the Imperial Forces.

During the ceremony preceding the launching, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox again vociferated his usual bombast, saying that preparations for the offensive against Japan are progressing smoothly.

"The first air raid on Tokyo conducted under Lieutenant-General James Harold Doolittle, who was then a Brigadier-General, may be considered as only a preliminary 'dress rehearsal' for the 'opening of the coming grand show," bragged Knox.

It may be recalled that the Hornet participated in the bombing of Tokyo on April 18, 1942, and was later sunk by the Imperial Navy.

Made Civil Administrators

Eight persons on Tuesday were appointed Civil Administrators in the Army service. They are Shigeru Yasuda, Masao Hasegawa, Kazuo Nishimura, Toshihiko Oka, Tadashi Masaji, Hiromu Matsushita, Kimpachi Ishizaki and Tadanao Kondo.

ENEMY IN SALAMAUA FORCED TO RETREAT

Anti-Axis Troops in New Guinea Beaten Back at Several Points, Scribe Admits

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 30.—In face of the vigorous and daring drives of the Imperial Forces, the anti-Axis troops in the Salamaua district in New Guinea were compelled to recede during the past few days at several points, a United Press correspondent at the front reported, according to a dispatch from Melbourne.

Heated Discussions On

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 30.—Heated discussions, accompanied by strong criticisms, are going on in Washington regarding a bill proposing the establishment of the air arms of the American forces as an independent organization, it is learned from a recent edition of the American magazine Time reaching here.

The article is in gist as follows:

"The bill proposing the establishment of the American air forces as an independent organization and the setting up of an independent general staff therefore has reached the hands of President Roosevelt.

"Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and other naval leaders are particularly voicing bitter opposition to the move. However, it is opined that if the British precedent is followed and the naval air force is left independent of the proposed air command, the disgruntled naval leaders may be appeased.

"It is doubtless that this proposal will prove a hotly-contested issue in the autumn session of Congress. Bitter clashes will be staged on the floor of the American legislature over the bill between the opposing factions."

POPE TO BROADCAST ON VATICAN STAND

May Reveal Reports of Envoys

Domei

ROME, August 30.—Pope Pius XII will broadcast at 1:15 p.m. Wednesday, during which it is believed that he will reveal to some extent the important, secret reports he has received from his envoys in the various European nations.

The contents of the speech are not revealed but observers are certain that he will make a request for the return of peace from the Vatican's standpoint.

Informed circles also are of the opinion that the speech will start off active diplomatic moves surrounding the Vatican and that that action will last for several weeks.

P.I. Population Mounts

Domei

MANILA, August 30.—The population of the Philippines totals 17,991,800 according to the latest figures compiled by the Bureau of Census and Statistics.

Lower House Mission

Vice-Admiral Saburo Yasumi, head of the Lower House mission to inquire after the health of the Japanese Forces in Central China, and other members started from Fukuoka for Shanghai Tuesday.

HEATED STRUGGLES RAGE IN EAST FRONT

Both Reich and Soviet Armies Battling for Supremacy in Northeast Ukraine

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 29.—The heated engagements in north-eastern Ukraine is daily becoming intensified with the fighting now at the apex of ferocity.

In the sector west of Kharkov, a report from Moscow discloses that the Soviet forces have passed through Zenkov and Lebedin, approximately 100 miles west of Kharkov, and reached the eastern shore of the Psel River where terrific battles are now being waged.

In the Donbas zone, the German forces in the area east of Stalino are fervently solidifying their positions to check the vigorous Soviet advance. Despite their furious drives, the Red troops are not displaying any sign of exhaustion in their relentless campaign for the recapture of the Don basin.

Reports from Berlin disclose that the Soviets in the Sevsk sector, have resumed their offensives in the area north-west of Kursk on Saturday, and are now pounding the German defense line south of Sevsk.

In the Bryansk area, the Red army has again commenced its offensive for the recapture of Bryansk, stimulated in their onslaught with continual train of fresh recruits being added to their ranks. However, hampered by the forests encircling the northern and eastern portions of the city, the Soviets are unable to launch any noticeable drives.

Counter-Attack Predicted

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 30.—With the situation in the southern sector of the Eastern Front becoming serious as a result of the German withdrawal from Taganrog, informed military quarters in London are of the opinion that the Germans on the banks of the Mius will move 60 miles westward to the banks of the Kalmius River and there blast back at the Red forces, reports from London disclose. These same quarters also believe that in view of the developments in the Kharkov sector, the Germans will move west to the Dnieper River and there turn on the power in a counter-offensive against the Soviets.

A U.P. reporter in Moscow has sent out a wishful-thinking guess that as a result of the Red occupation of Taganrog, the Reds have gained a position from which to retake the whole of the Ukraine, including the Don Basin. When all reports from the front are gathered, however, it is revealed that the German forces are beating back the furious Red pursuit and are moving in perfect order to new positions, indicating that the Germans will increase their defensive power by shortening their lines.

Reports from Moscow claim that advance Red units have reached the shores of the Sea of Azov, reaching a point 35 miles east of Mariupol. Another unit is said to be engaged in bitter fighting with German units at a point 14 miles north of Taganrog. Reuters reports from Moscow say that furious fighting is also going on near Krasnograd, 45 miles south of Kharkov.

The Red offensive aiming at retaking the Don Basin also is apparently being continued at an intense pace. Other reports, from Berlin, reveal that large-scale mobile action is going on in the Sevsk sector, to the northwest of Kursk. The Soviets are reported to have driven in a powerful wedge into the German positions on the west of the city of Sevsk. Against this wedge, the Germans are carrying out furious counter-attacks, it is revealed.

Perak Moves Ahead In Industrial Field

(Continued from Page 1)

cent months. These are steadily being utilized in helping various construction projects to get underway.

The fishing industry, which, according to the Governor, bids fair to be one of the largest in the whole of Malai, is being worked upon especially by the Malais. While as regards staple food Taiwan-paddy is fast supplanting local varieties.

One of the most interesting experiences during the tour of Perak was the abundance of food supplied at various camps. The Heiho recruits who were put through a few weeks of rigorous camp training became tough with muscles rippling over their sun tanned bodies.

Ishiwata for Nanking

Sotaro Ishiwata, economic adviser to the National Government of China, who has been here for some time making arrangement with the authorities concerned on various importa[illegible] left Fukuoka for his [illegible] of an [illegible]esday.

Governor Sukekawa of Kedah Harvests 1st Taiwan Rice Crop Grown by Himself

Domei

ALOR STAR, August 30.—Governor of Kedah Major-General Seiji Sukekawa's vow not to touch any rice until the first crop of Taiwan paddy planted by his own hands is successfully harvested was fulfilled recently when the Governor went down personally to the rice fields to help gather in the harvest.

During that period of his abstention from rice, the Governor subsisted on other foods, such as fruits potatoes and fish.

Members of the Shonan Press Party touring Malai were given some of this Taiwan rice at a dinner tendered by the Governor at his residence.

Taiwan paddy which is ready to be harvested within three and a half months is now grown extensively in Kedah and Perlis supplanting in most cases, Malaian paddy which takes a much longer period of six months to ripen.

The unassuming Governor, who endeavors to make everyone in his State happy, is seen each evening with his walking stick and his dog making the rounds of his estate, acknowledging the greetings of the people with a courteous salute.

In an interview with the Shonan journalists, the Governor revealed that Kedah is not only growing rice, but also producing poultry in ever increasing scale. He declared "Although very soon Kedah is returning to Thailand, my staff and I want to make this State a model one and completely self-sufficient in every respect so that the people of Thailand will be proud of it."

HAPPY TREND NOTED IN INDO-CHINA POLICY

Vice-Admiral Decoux Makes New Move; Appreciates Japan's Efforts

A new trend in the colonial policies of French Indo-China took place last year when Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux proposed a reconstruction to be attained by consolidations, through collaboration, of France and Laos, reports Domei.

Many striking changes have taken place since, all for the betterment of the living conditions of the native inhabitants and for a closer relationship between the French colonials and the inhabitants.

Equality Is Noted

Salaries of officials have been raised, and promotions promised. For soldiers, terms and emoluments have been revised whereby they will now be given ranks of officers. The employment of inhabitants in industrial work is now encouraged. Membership to all the clubs have been thrown open to the inhabitants.

In short, the Government-General has made astounding, thorough-going renovations in its policy undreamed of prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Now in its second half year, the policy has made a remarkable improvement in the daily life of the inhabitants and in their cultural and economic life.

Governor-General Decoux broke all precedents last July when he invited the cabinet ministers of Annam and Cambodia to the conference of the Residents-Superior, the highest function among the interstate meetings of French Indo-China held under the chairmanship of the Governor-General of Dalat. Governor-General Decoux also called on King Bao Dai of Annam and on the King of Cambodia at their palaces, the visits taking place during the period from July to the beginning of August. During these visits views were exchanged regarding the politics of their respective countries, and inspection tours were made.

Many Reasons Seen

Regarding this epochal turn in the colonial policies of French Indo-China, various criticisms are in circulation. The majority of opinions attribute it to the complicated and delicate situation at present existing in French Indo-China.

With the development of the War of Greater East Asia, French Indo-China, which maintains amicable relations with Japan, is gradually beginning to understand Japan's ideals for the construction of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. This is no doubt due to Japan's consistent and sincere policies which are embodied in the return of its territories to China, the independence of Burma, the conclusion of a new treaty with Thailand in connection with the latter's acquisition of new territories, the confirmed promise of independence to the Philippines and the permission to engage in politics to the inhabitants of Java.

It is clear that French Indo-China has chosen to alter its policies in line with Japan's moral policy and with Japan's sincere efforts to give back freedom and their rightful place in Asia to all the countries in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

800 FORMER USAFFE MEN HOLD GRADUATION RITES

Vargas Tells Graduates of Japan's Great Mission in Freeing P.I.

Domei

MANILA, August 30.—The fourth group composed of 800 former USAFFE men graduated from the spiritual rejuvenation institute at simple ceremonies held here this morning.

Addressing the graduates, Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Executive Commission, said that the patriotic sacrifices of the graduates during the past hostilities are due not to the lack of devotion on their part but to "erroneous conception of our situation as Oriental nation."

He added, "The course of instruction you have just completed should correct this misconception. Japan came to our shores not as an aggressor but as a liberator and our desire as a nation lies within the sphere co-existence, cooperation and co-prosperity among the nations which Providence made our neighbors."

The director-general of the Japanese Military Administration in a speech also urged the graduates to extend their utmost efforts to prepare the Philippines for the coming independence.

SWEDES ADMONISHED BY PREMIER HANSSON

People Should Live and Learn From Incident Confronting Them, He Tells People

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 30.—The Swedish people were given sincere admonition by Dr. Per Albin Hansson, Swedish Premier, in an address made at Kalmar in Oland Island, where he is currently residing.

"We must evade discussions on the details of the incident which is so painfully piercing the very hearts of the Swedish people." Premier Hansson cautioned. "In seeing pressure applied on our allied nations and consequently witnessing the people of these nations burdened with further difficulties, it is needless to say that the Swedish people cannot evade the deep emotions that is stirred deeply within them.

"The subjects of Sweden should live and learn from the incident which now confronts them, and in the future be constantly prepared to defend their national rights."

358 Enemy Aircraft Downed by Our Units

(Continued From Page 1)

enemy aircraft. Its service in this respect deserves special mention together with its sinkings of powerful enemy warships. Other vessels have been quite active in the same waters helping the operations of the various fighting units.

ST. Joseph's College
Board and Day School for Boys
85, Yamate-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.
The Elementary and High School Departments of the College will reopen for the Fall term
Wednesday, September 15, 9 A.M.
For particulars apply to the Director
A. HAEGELI (French)

TIFFIN • DINNER
Rainbow Grill
Basement of Osaka Bldg.
HIBIYA, TOKYO
(Near South Corner of Hibiya Park)
5 minutes walk from Imperial Hotel

Manchou Emperor Grants Aoki, Others Luncheon at Palace

Domei

HSINKING, August 31.—Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo in the Imperial Palace at 11:40 a.m. Tuesday, Imperial Household Minister Hsi Hsia attending. Mr. Aoki was given a luncheon at the Hsialu Hall. Premier Chang Ching-hui, Rokuzo Takebe, Director-General of the General Affairs Board of the Manchoukuo State Council, Foreign Minister Li Shao-keng, and others were privileged to attend. After retiring from the Palace, Mr. Aoki called on General Yoshijiro Umezu, Commander of the Kwantung Army.

INDIANS IN P.I. UNDERGO EXAMINATION FOR ARMY

Over 80 Volunteers Enlist in Fighting Services to Fight For India's Cause

Domei

MANILA, August 30.—More than 80 young Indian volunteers for the Indian National Army gathered this afternoon at the Finance Building to undergo physical examination prior to their enlistment for active service against the Anglo-American oppressors of the motherland.

Led by Khubchand Samdani, chief of the local volunteer corps, the volunteers expressed their desire to die for their country if necessary to win independence for India.

Mr. Samdani said, "We are enthusiastic and our spirits are high for we are determined to see our mother India free after centuries of tyranny under the British rule. Under the inspiring leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose, we cannot lose and we will not rest until the Anglo-Americans are crushed and driven out from East Asia."

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

It is not only we who are aware of this infinite strength of our country and people.

There is nothing to dread if we are prepared. The calamity that might be inflicted by the enemy in violent attacks from sea and land which are conceivable would overshadow the damage which was caused by the great Kanto earthquake 20 years ago. It is possible that these enemy attacks would be quite different things in point of quantity and quality from the raid of April last year which was in the manner of a test. There has since been a remarkable intention in the preparation and the training of our 100,000,000 compatriots. If the military and the people unite and do their duties with composure there is no reason for the people to fear the greatest foes they have ever met. We have not the slightest doubt about this today, on the occasion of the anniversary of the great Kanto earthquake.

10-Year-Old Malaian Student Tells Dad Of Happy Life Studying in Tokyo School

Domei

JOHORE BHARU, August 30.—The happy life he leads in Tokyo is described by Wan Abdul Hameed Salleh in a recent letter to his father, Dato Salleh, a local Government employee.

Ten-year-old Hameed is one of the Malai boys selected by Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa to study in Japan at the Marquis' expense.

Mr. Salleh revealed that his son wrote saying that he felt shy at first, being a stranger, but through the kind hospitality of all Japanese nationals he came in contact with, he soon felt quite at home in his new surroundings.

"Now I lead a happy life and spend my time in study and healthy recreation," writes Hameed, adding that he intends to take up an agricultural course so that when he returns to Malai, he may be of help to his people in instructing them in the Japanese method of agriculture.

Hameed says that he has come to have a profound love and admiration for Japan and her people who are confident of ultimate victory in this great World War.

Crisis Is Felt But Axis Setup Solid as Ever

(Continued From Page 1)

battle of Stalingrad also had a profound effect on the Germans. Moreover the recent air attacks on Hamburg occasioned the Germans to revise their view of war fundamentally.

The present view of war of the German people is an idea of an annihilation war. The air raids America and Britain are conducting today are such as make it impossible to represent them even with the word terrorism. They are little better than raids aimed at the complete destruction of all things on earth.

"Under such circumstances it makes it necessary for each and every German subject to be prepared to live or die night and day. The hatred each and every German subject has for America and Britain is little distinguishable from that of the soldiers who are killing one another with bayonets. There is now a complete abandonment of the excessive attachment for individual life. All over Germany there is a comeback of the spirit of firmness displayed by the people in the first World War."

Turkish Policy Said Shifting To Enemy Side

(Continued from Page 1)

aggravate relations with the Soviet Union. This is an attitude quite out of keeping with the one hitherto adopted by the Turkish Government of extreme caution in relations with the Soviets. In this one naturally sees the Anglo-American hand operating behind the scenes.

In this connection it is recalled that immediately after the Adana conference, Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu said to the Ambassador of a certain country that Turkey would thereafter probably become a vanguard of British diplomacy. In the light of this Premier Saracoglu's statement clearly shows that Turkey is fulfilling the part of a vanguard of British diplomacy.

While part of Anglo-American opinion is in favor of accepting the Soviet wishes in regard to the Balkans, the bulk of it is stoutly opposed to such a course and it is this latter intention that the Turkish statement reflects. It has now become quite clear that the rivalry between the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union is impossible of settlement.

What is clear above all is that the Anglo-American voice in Turkish affairs is bound to grow stronger with time and that Turkey will be more and more swayed by Anglo-American wishes.

At least, however, Turkey is not likely to enter the war in the near future, since the United States and Britain do not feel the immediate need of using Turkey for military purposes.

ROOSEVELT IS SEEN AS 1944 CANDIDATE

Most Prominently Mentioned in Democratic ranks; MacArthur Among G.O.P.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 30.—President Roosevelt is most prominently mentioned as a likely candidate of the Democratic Party in the presidential election next year, according to reports from New York.

The Republican Party has yet to find a candidate believed powerful enough to oppose President Roosevelt, although there is mention of all sorts of candidates in Republican circles.

Hamilton Fish, an influential Republican member of the House of Representatives, who was a leader of the Isolationists before the war, gave it as his opinion that apart from General Douglas Arthur MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific, there are few men the Republicans could place in the presidential race with any hope of success.

"Various groups of men in the Republican Party," Representative Fish said, "have started movements to have the party leaders nominate General MacArthur.

"It is getting clearer and clearer that President Roosevelt will run in the coming election. General MacArthur is about the only man the Republican Party could place in the presidential race against President Roosevelt."

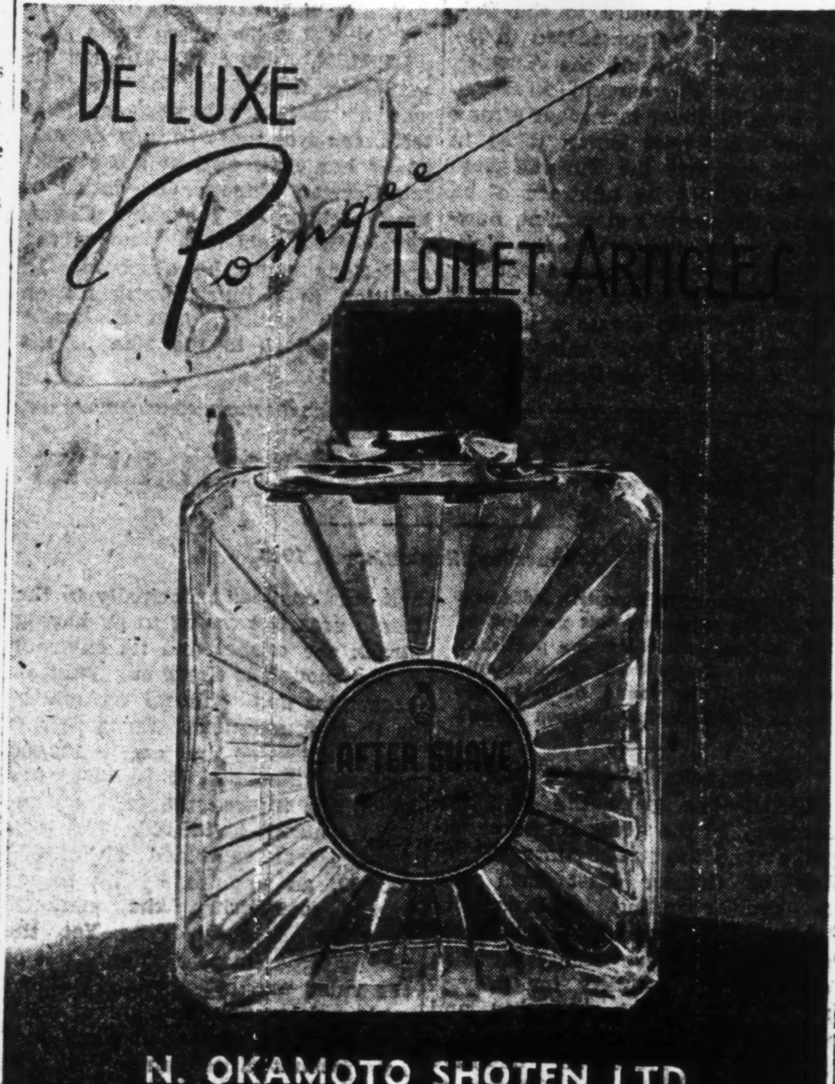
The Republican Committee in California State has recently conducted a preliminary election of Republican presidential candidates, according to other reports reaching here from New York. In this election Wendell Willkie got 168 votes, Governor Earl Warren of California 132, and Governor Thomas Dewey of New York 104.

THE WHISKY EVERYBODY TALKS ABOUT BECAUSE IT IS A PRODUCT OF JAPAN
SUNTORY WHISKY
PURE MALT WHISKY DISTILLED IN POT STILLS AND AGED IN WOOD.

For All Suppurative Diseases!
ALBASIL
"Yamanouchi"
Di-Sulfanilamide
This is a specific chemotherapeutic agent which exerts a remarkably rapid action in all suppurative diseases, and now enjoys firm confidence among the medical world owing to its pure quality and excellent therapeutic effects.
Especially Good For:
Otitis Media, Tonsillitis, Angina, Influenza, Septicaemia, Erysipelas, Carbuncle, Furuncle, Suppurative Wounds, Puerperal Fever, Purulent Gynaecological Diseases, Etc.
Packages: 20, 50, 100 Tablets
Manufacturers & Exporters:
YAMANOUCHI SEIYAKU K.K.
Tokyo, Osaka, Taihoku, Shanghai, Canton, Hongkong, Peking, Hoten

Records Bought & Sold
Tel. Kanda 25-2443
MEIKYOKU-DO
14 JIMBOCHO 1-CHOME, KANDA

NITTO BLACK TEA
NITTO Black Tea with no equals in its fine aroma and delicious taste, is raised on a tropical plateau near TAIHOKU.
Distributors: MITSUI BUSSAN K.K. Manufacturers: MITSUI NORIN CO., LTD.



DE LUXE
Pongee
TOILET ARTICLES
N. OKAMOTO SHOTEN LTD.
Kyobashi, Tokyo

"Build Greater East Asia We Will, With Fiery Spirit and Iron Will"
MITSUI MINING CO., LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED: ¥200,000,000
HEAD OFFICE:
Muromachi 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo
PRODUCERS and SELLERS of
COAL, COKE, HEAVY CHEMICALS, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, SPELTER, BOILER ZINC, ZINC SHEETS, ZINC DUST, LEAD, SILVER AND GOLD, MACHINERIES AND TOOLS, FIRE BRICKS.

SHANGHAI'S HISTORY OF IGNOMINY TRACED

Century-Old Anglo-U.S. Aggression in China Pushed From Ill-Gotten Settlement

Tracing the ignominious birth and death of the International Settlement at Shanghai, century-old base for Anglo-American exploitation, the Press Bureau of the International Publicity Board of the National Government of China, briefly surveys the ruthless tactics employed by the British and Americans to spread their poisonous tentacles of imperialistic aggression over China, to render it a virtual semi-colony, from the foothold they had gained by infamous means in Shanghai.

The comment by the International Publicity Board follows:

A hundred and one years ago, the British expeditionary force—which had ravaged various points along the China Coast from Canton northwards to Amoy, the Chusan Archipelago and Ningpo—finally reached the city of Shanghai on June 16, 1842, after storming the Woosung forts a few days before.

The capture of Shanghai marked the beginning of the end of the infamous Opium War, during which the superiority of British arms gave the invaders an easy victory over the Chinese defenders whose bravery was unfortuantely unbuttressed with the adequate implements of modern warfare. The occupation of Shanghai itself, however, only lasted a few days, for on June 23, 1842, the British force, after extracting a goodly ransom, evacuated the city to move upwards along the Yangtze River.

Viciousness Exhibited

On their victorious march toward Nanking, the British exhibited their viciousness and reduced a number of cities along the route, including Chinkiang. Nanking, the "Southern Capital," was ultimately reached on August 9, and after negotiations, the Chinese, on August 29, were forced to sign the Treaty of Nanking—the first of the series of unequal treaties which relegated China to the status of a quasi-colony and for the abolition of which, among other things, the late National Father devoted his life.

The Treaty of Nanking opened Shanghai and other ports to foreign trade and may be considered to have given rise to the International Settlement at Shanghai. However, it must be emphasized at the outset that neither the Treaty, nor the supplementary agreements concluded afterwards, contained any provision for the setting up of any such Settlement. What was actually ceded to the British, and other foreign nationals in similar treaties signed in the wake of the Treaty of Nanking, was the mere right to reside in the port and to carry on trade therein.

In accordance with the terms of the Treaty, Shanghai was officially opened to foreign trade in 1843, when Captain George Balfour arrived to become the first British consul. He was immediately given facilities to set up his consulate within the walled city and he occupied the quarters with his staff for a period of six years. Here, it is also opportune to refute the unfounded stories that foreign nationals met difficulties in securing accommodations in the city—an allegation often used to justify the illegal establishment of the Settlement. Not only Consul Balfour, but other British nationals, including merchants and missionaries, also lived in the walled city.

Accord Reached

Though contrary to the provisions of the Treaty, an accord was, nevertheless, reached between the Chinese and British authorities at Shanghai in 1845, three years the Treaty of Nanking and two years after Consul Balfour's arrival, for a tract of land, corresponding to the present Bund section of the International Settlement, to be set aside as the area within which British subjects would be permitted to acquire land by individual agreement with the Chinese owners. Even this agreement, of course, did not provide for the setting up of any foreign government or municipal authority.

In the meantime, the Americans were not slow in following the lead of the British. They had forced China into signing the Treaty of Wanhsia in 1844 through which they obtained privileges practically identical to those granted to the British. When the first official American Consul arrived in Shanghai in 1854, he set up his quarters in what is now known as the Hongkew District, where American missionaries had already established themselves. The United States immediately considered that district an American Settlement without the authority of Chinese officialdom. The French, on their part, had also succeeded in establishing another settlement south of the British area, which they called a "concession."

The conflict of interests and governing authority among the various foreign authorities led to the desirability of an amalgamation of the three "settlements." However, with the last moment withdrawal of the French from the original agreement, the British and American "settlements" were combined into the "International Settlement" in 1863.

Base of Aggression

Since that time, the International Settlement, dominated by the British and the Americans, had been ruthlessly utilized as the principal base for their aggressive imperialistic policy. In the early days of the Settlement, the infamous opium traffic flourished as the chief enterprise profitably pursued by British and American merchants.

With the subsequent development of Shanghai's trade, the International Settlement was gradually and illegally extended. It thus became firmly established as an important center for the perpetuation of the aggressive political, economic and cultural policies of the two imperialistic powers.

The establishment of the Chinese Republic and the rising surge of nationalist sentiment awakened China's desire for emancipation. The retrocession of the International Settlement would mean the removal of the heaviest of the imperialistic shackles which have bound this country to semi-slavery. The cry for the return of Chinese territory has been the principal demand of the Chinese people for the last three decades.

At the conclusion of the First World War, in which China participated on the side of the victorious Allies, the Chinese Delegation to the Paris Peace Conference considered the time opportune for the restoration of China's national independence and sovereignty. In other words, China sought the abolition of unequal treaties, the abrogation of extraterritorial rights and the retrocession of concessions and settlements. China's hopes were in vain. The question was conveniently shelved by the Anglo-Americans.

Protest Movement Started

Though the Chinese people at the time bore this affront with traditional patience, feeling was nevertheless roused among the younger generation and a nationwide movement was started to protest against the bare-faced injustice and inequality. A wave of anti-foreign feeling spread among the masses.

Students and laborers were prominent in the movement which culminated in the notorious May 30, 1925 affair, when British overlords ordered the International Settlement Police to fire on a demonstrating crowd. Scores were killed and wounded.

This massacre of innocent civilians only served to heighten the nationalistic aspirations of the Chinese people. Popular movements soon spread across the country clamoring that their countrymen be avenged and that the inequitable state of affairs existing in Shanghai and other foreign-controlled areas be terminated. From that date onwards, the people of China have been firm in their resolve to cast off the trammels of Anglo-American Imperialism.

Chiang, Soong Fall Victims

Two years later, on March 25, 1927, the Nationalist Army, on its victorious Northern Expedition, surged toward Shanghai. Two hundred thousand of China's young patriots stood in arms at the gates of the International Settlement. It seemed that this "Paradise of Imperialistic Adventurers" was doomed. Unfortunately, Chiang Kai-shek and T. V. Soong, falling victims to the financial bait tendered by the Anglo-Americans, ordered the withdrawal of the Army, and the International Settlement was given a new lease to continue its existence as the happy hunting-ground for subversive Anglo-American activities.

But the day has finally come for the realization of the National Father's life-long aspiration and the Chinese people's long-cherished objective. With the assistance of her ally, Japan, with whom China now stands shoulder-to-shoulder in the common fight against Anglo-American aggression, the Shanghai International Settlement—for a century the bulwark of imperialistic aggression in China—is but a name in history.

FILIPINO VIGNETTES (X)

By *YUTAKA SHUDO*

Photo shows new houses being built. (Passed by the War Ministry)

THERE is a small hill called Malinta between Limay and Balanga. Seen from the distance, it is definitely a hill, but when we approached it in our motor car we found no hill at all. There were a few nipa houses scattered here and there, but no hill to speak of. Neither was there a single living soul to be seen. The reason that this little hill became famous all of a sudden during the fall of Bataan was that it was associated with a type of missile which was discharged by batteries set up on this hill, and which the Japanese soldiers called "drum cans."

During the battle of Bataan, the American units constructed strong positions at the foot of Mt. Mariveles along the military motor road running from Bagac to Boronga. When the Japanese Forces swarmed up on this enemy first-defense line, the Americans fired on them these gigantic missiles which were later called "drum cans," from their position on this hill.

The shells were inordinately big, and they sped over the heads of the Japanese soldiers with a queer whining sound. Seeing these ungainly shells the Japanese soldiers began to yell, "Here comes the drum can," though who first started to call them so was never known. The Japanese Forces were by no means intimidated by these shells; they simply watched them fly over their heads.

No doubt these shells had a terrific destructive power, but fortunately for the Japanese soldiers they accomplished no more than to tear up the giant trees that grew in the jungle. Since then, the term "drum can" became a popular term with the Japanese soldiers, and the little knoll came to be associated with the term. Consequently it, too, became famous.

I returned to Balanga. Thanks to the kindness of the commander of the Japanese unit stationed there, I was able to take a bath in one of these famous "drum cans," but because of the terrible smarting of my sunburnt face and arms I was not able to immerse myself in the soothing bath for any length of time. However, being thoroughly tired and thickly covered with yellow dust after travelling for about 100 kilometers over a rough road, the bath was indescribably refreshing.

After the bath I stretched out my refreshed body comfortably on a rattan chair, lighted a cigarette, and leisurely recalled the day's journey.

The first anniversary of the fall of Bataan was just a few days off. Though I was not acquainted with pre-war Bataan, I could see, even after a year, reminders of the fierce fighting in the uprooted giant trees. in the shell-holes in fields, in the enemy arms that were discarded in countless numbers, and in the destroyed houses and bridges. And amid such scenes I could also clearly hear the sounds and see the progress of reconstruction.

I have seen school children singing "miyo tokai no sora akete" in a school-building that was marked with the explosions of shells; I have seen a fisherman bring a fish almost three meters long for the Japanese soldiers; and I have seen many times groups of native inhabitants repairing bridges. There are also many native inhabitants who hunt all day long through the jungle, which is difficult even to put a foot into, for scattered enemy arms, and there are numerous houses of fresh-smelling wood being built on the site of destroyed houses.

The fact that these activities are being carried on in Bataan only a year after fierce battles has a deep meaning. It shows that the brave cries, and the enthusiasm of the native inhabitants for reconstruction, are welling up from the bottom of their hearts and make themselves evident even in small commonplace things.

New Secret Arm of Reich Seen in Planes Without Crew Landing on Danish Islands

Domei

ZURICH, August 30.—The report that crewless German aircraft landed on some Danish island a few days ago is drawing the close attention of neutral aviation experts. These experts, while admitting that this may be another instance of the nerve war campaign, hold it possible that this is the prototype of radio-directed aircraft which Germany is developing to launch a new phase in the air war against the Anglo-Americans. They suggested that this may constitute the new secret weapon which Reich leaders have been promising.

The experts recalled that single radio-directed aircraft have been successfully experimented before the war by various European and American countries some of which used such machines for anti-aircraft target practice. However, three points were noted in this connection. Firstly, that radio-controlled aircraft are susceptible to atmospheric disturbances; secondly, that radio direction may be jammed by the enemy; and thirdly, that while single, pilotless aircraft have already been experimented upon, new problems arise in directing squadrons of such machines without mid-air collisions during maneuvers above the target and also in bringing them back to the starting point. It was recalled that the landing of such pilotless machines constituted the most difficult problem.

52 PROMINENT PERSONS JOIN EAST ASIA GROUP

Council to Meet Once A Month And Discuss Development Project

The East Asia Development Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association has established its cooperative council and has secured the consent of 52 prominent persons to be its members. These members will assemble once a month to discuss measures for the development of East Asia. The chairman of the council has not been picked. The list of these members follows:

Baron Iwakusu Ida, Ainosuke Iwata, Ryusaku Endo, Kozo Ota, Lieutenant-General Rihachiro Banzai, General Baron Shigeru Honjo, Prince Sanetaka Ichijo, Taketora Ogata, Count Hideo Kodama, Hidejiro Nagata, Matsutaro Shoriki, Aichiro Fujiyama, Shingoro Takaishi, Tokichi Tanaka, Inosuke Furuno, Bukichi Miki, Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, Dr. Mannosuke Yamaoka, Count Tadamasa Sakai, Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa, Sadasuke Imaizumi, Kunihiko Okura, Hachiro Arita, Gosuke Imai, Junichiro Kobayashi, Masatsune Ogura, Dr. Yasushi Kataoka, Yasunosuke Tanabe, Vice-Admiral Takuo Godo, Baron Michitomo Iwakura, Vice-Admiral Shizue Tsuda, Vice-Admiral Saburo Yasumi, Fusajiro Ichinomiya, Kiyoomi Taman, Dr. Tan Shidehara, Rikuro Takagi, Takayoshi Matsumuro, Tatsuya Kato, Kiyoshi Kanai, Nagatomo Kayano, Lieutenant-General Nobutaka Shioden, Dr. On Shionoya, Shinobu Tsukuda, Tadao Matsumoto, Baigyo Mizuno, Dr. Yoneji Miyagawa, Seitoku Masaoka, Kazuo Yaji, Tokuzo Komai, Masaichi Shimamoto, Dr. Shumei Okawa, and Kengo Murakawa.

CAPITAL TO OBSERVE QUAKE ANNIVERSARY

Fire-Fighting Drills in Various Places to Feature Today's Program

The 20th anniversary of the great Kanto earthquake falls today.

It will be the occasion for a great movement to be conducted by the authorities of the Tokyo Metropolis to interest the 8,000,000 residents of the Capital more closely in the prevention and fighting of fires arising out of quakes and out of air raids which are certain to come in the present decisive phase of the War of Greater East Asia.

The spirit with which the workers in the movement will try to fire the inhabitants in the Metropolis is embodied in a slogan they will use which is: "Planes in the sky and earthquakes on the ground."

More than 5,000 men and women, members of the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Kamakura Adult and Youth Associations, organizing themselves into a special corps for service with the Public Earthquake Disaster Relief Association will take up positions at Tokyo, Yurakucho, Shinjuku, Ueno and Ryogoku Stations as well as in nine other places in the Metropolis and solicit contributions toward the Disaster Relief Fund. "Let us remember the Great Earthquake and strengthen air defense," is the slogan these volunteer workers will use in their drive.

On the other hand, the Fire Department of the Metropolitan Police Board this morning will hold fire-fighting drills in various parts of the Metropolis. The exercises, which will begin at 7 a.m. and last until noon, will be participated in by the Fire-Fighting Corps, the Fire-Fighting Section of the Air Raid Wardens' Corps and the Students' Corps For Service To The State, in addition to firemen belonging to the 41 fire-brigade stations in the Metropolis. The Director of the Fire Department will be on hand, supervising the drills. The men will get active on the assumption that fires have started in all parts of the Metropolis.

Yoshitomo Susukida, Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board, and General Kenji Doihara, Commander of the Eastern Army Headquarters, will tour the Metropolis while the drills are in progress.

MACHINE TOOL PLANS ADOPTED BY CABINET

Emergency Measure Decided To Step Up Production in Aircraft Industry

The Cabinet in a regular meeting Tuesday adopted an emergency measure concerning machine tools necessary for assuring the increased production of aircraft.

In the course of the meeting, which opened at 10 a.m. at the Prime Minister's official residence, Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi explained the measure for increasing aircraft production, followed by a report of Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board, on the general line along which a scheme for enforcing the system of special price awards is to be drafted.

Prime Minister Tojo, in his capacity as War Minister, made a report on the Special Grand Rites of the Yasukuni Shrine to be held.

In view of the ever-intensifying war in the air, the Government had been adopting various emergency measures for phenomenally boosting the production of aircraft. In order to assure that the administrative, managerial and technical conditions at aircraft plants are as they should be, a third dispatch of an Administrative Inspector to such plants is expected to be undertaken by the Cabinet.

As part of the same effort, the Government, with the Commerce and Industry Ministry and Planning Board at the pivotal center and in consultation with the Army and Navy, had been considering an effective scheme for increasing aircraft production by way of increased and improved machine tools. Thus the Cabinet on Tuesday discussed this matter and duly approved the plan as submitted by the Commerce and Industry Minister.

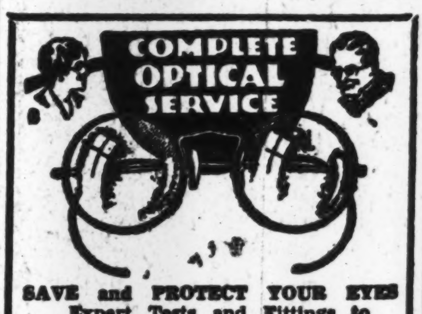
The Board of Information issued a communique on the matter the same evening.

In regard to the price question, the Government at a regular meeting of the Cabinet on April 16 had adopted a draft scheme for an emergency price measure and one for a system of price awards in order to augment the economic strength of the nation by way of the price structure. The special price awards system this time is to be invoked for the coal mining, metals mining, chemical fertilizer and shipbuilding industries.

A communique on this matter, too, was issued by the Board of Information Tuesday evening.

EUROPEAN JAPANESE CHINESE CUISINE
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
上海 アスターハウス ホテル
17 WHAMPOO RD, SHANGHAI
T. FUKAMI Mgr

Satisfaction Guaranteed
Lowest prices Prompt
and Careful Cleaning
and Repair Services
We sell and buy
New, Used, Rebuilt
Machines. A Large
Stock on Hand
Also Japanese Typewriters
NITTO Typewriter Co.
No. 2 Nichome, Yurakucho,
Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.



COMPLETE OPTICAL SERVICE
SAVE and PROTECT YOUR EYES
Expert Tests and Fittings to
your requirements in all
Our optical work.
S. Matsushima
Opticians
A few doors past Itoya stationer
1 3-chome Ginza
Tel. Kyobashi 56-0374

TAKARAZUKA HOTEL
TAKARAZUKA HYOGO-KEN

In front of Takarazuka-
Minamiguchi Station,
Hankyu Line

ROOM RATES

Single .... ¥ 6.00 and up
Double .... ¥ 9.00 „ „
Single with bath ¥ 8.00 „ „
Double „ „ ¥ 12.00 „ „

MEALS

Breakfast ¥1.00
Luncheon ¥2.50
Dinner ¥3.00

Takarazuka
Takarazuka Minami-guchi
Nishinomiya Kitaguchi
Kobe Sannomiya Terminal
Osaka Umeda Terminal
Imazu

Apply to
HANKYU SANNOMIYA SERVICE
STATION
Phone Fukiai 6241
HANKYU UMEDA SERVICE
STATION
Phone Kita 3400
TAKARAZUKA HOTEL
Phone Takarazuka 31

BLUFF HOTEL
NO. 2, BLUFF, YOKOHAMA
TEL. 2-3616
High and Healthy Location
Best Continental Food
Attractive Rates
Chr. Petersen, Proprietor

Pearls
Mikimoto
Pearls
& Jewelry
K. MIKIMOTO
TOKYO-GINZA ST. IMPERIAL HOTEL ARCADE KOBE-MOTOMACHI

FLOWERS
For All Occasions
Actual cost of delivery will
be charged.
U. GOTO
47 Roppongi-cho, Azabu,
TOKYO
(At Roppongi Crossing)
Tel. 48-0055, 0803
Closed on 1st and 3rd
Sundays every month.

Excellent hotels with standards comparable to the finest in Europe
MEMBER HOTELS

IN JAPAN
AKAKURA
  Akakura Teikoku Hotel
AKASI (Near Kobe)
  Kinko Hotel
ASO, Mt.
  Aso Kanko Hotel
ASAHIGAWA
  Hokkai Hotel
ATAMI
  Atami Hotel
  Manpei Hotel
BEPPU (Kyusyu)
  Kamenoi Hotel
GAMAGORI
  Gamagori Hotel
GIHU
  Nagaragawa Hotel
GORA (Hakone)
  Gora Hotel
HUZI (FUJI) FIVE LAKES
  *Huzi (Fuji) New Grand Hotel (Lake Yamanaka)
  Huzi (Fuji) View Hotel (Lake Kawaguti)
HUKUOKA
  Kyosintei Hotel
KAMAKURA
  Kamakura Kaihin Hotel
KAMIKOTI (Japan Alps)
  *Kamikoti Teikoku Hotel
KARUTA (Near Hukuoka)
  Karatu Sea-side Hotel
KARUIZAWA
  *Manpei Hotel
  *Mikasa Hotel
KOSIEN (Midway between Osaka and Kobe)
  Kosien Hotel
KOBE
  Hotel Rokko House
  Oriental Hotel
  Kobe Hotel
  Tor Hotel
  Yamato Hotel
KYOTO
  Kyoto Hotel
  Kyoto Station Hotel
  Miyako Hotel
MATUSIMA
  *Park Hotel
MIYANOSITA (Hakone)
  Huziya (Fujiya) Hotel
MIYAZIMA
  Miyazima Hotel
MOGI (Near Nagasaki)
  Beach Hotel
NAGASAKI
  Hotel New Nagasaki
NAGOYA
  Daiiti Hotel
  Manpei Hotel
  Nagoya Hotel
  Nagoya Kanko Hotel
NARA
  Nara Hotel
NIKKO
  Nikko Kanaya Hotel
NOBORIBETU
  Noboribetu Grand Hotel
OBAMA (Near Unzen)
  Ikkakuro Hotel
OSAKA
  Hotel New Osaka
OTARU
  Ettyuya Hotel
  Hokkai Hotel
OTU (Lake Biwa)
  Biwako Hotel
SAPPORO (Hokkaido)
  Sapporo Grand Hotel
SIGA KOGEN (Nagano)
  Hotel Siga Heights
SIMONOSEKI
  Sanyo Hotel
SIZUURA (Near Numazu)
  Sizuura Hotel
TAKARAZUKA (Near Kobe)
  Takarazuka Hotel
TOKYO
  Daiiti Hotel
  Marunouti Hotel
  Omori Hotel
  Sanno Hotel
  Teikoku (Imperial) Hotel
  Tokyo Tetudo Hotel
  Yasima Hotel
TYUZENZI (CHUZENJI). LAKE (Nikko)
  Lakeside Hotel
  *Nikko Kanko Hotel
UNZEN
  Kyusyu Hotel
  Midoriya Hotel
  Sinyu Hotel
  Unzen Hotel
  Unzen Kanko Hotel
  Yumei Hotel
YOKOHAMA
  Hotel New Grand
IN TAIWAN (Formosa)
TAIHOKU
  Taihoku Tetudo Hotel
IN TYOSEN
HEIZYO
  Heizyo Tetudo Hotel
HUSAN
  Husan Tetudo Hotel
KEIZYO
  Hanto Hotel
  Tyosen Hotel
RASIN
  Yamato Hotel
IN MANCHOUKUO
BOTANKO
  Yamato Hotel
DAIREN
  Yamato Hotel
HARBIN
  Hotel New Harbin
  Yamato Hotel
HOSIGAURA (Dairen)
  Yamato Hotel
HOTEN (Mukden)
  Yamato Hotel
HSINKING
  Daiiti Hotel
  Yamato Hotel
IN CHINA
NANKING
  Metropolitan Hotel
PEKING
  Grand Hotel de Peking
  Grand Hotel de Wagons Lit
SHANGHAI
  Broadway Mansion Hotel
  Cathay Hotel
  Cathay Mansions
  Metropole Hotel
  New Asia Hotel
  Palace Hotel
SOOCHOW
  Lake View Hotel
TSINGTAO
  Edgewater Mansions
  Sintairiku Hotel
  Tsingtao Kanko Hotel

*Open in summer only
For information please apply to secretary
The Japan Hotel Association
(92 Members in all)
(Care The Bureau of Traffic & Operation, Department of Railway, Tokyo)

READ
Nippon Times Weekly

NIPPON TIMES
NIPPON TIMES weekly
Nippon Times Weekly
Products of M. TANABE & Co. LTD.
GREATER EAST ASIA CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE NUMBER

Price 40 sen
Accurate and Well-Informed,
Easy-to-Read and Fully-Illustrated
Out . . .
Every THURSDAY.
It is the outstanding publication of its kind in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.
Why not add your name to the lengthy list of enthusiastic subscribers
which includes leaders in all walks of life?

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

CHINESE IN PENANG PLAN MODEL COLONY

Mass Migration to Bolster Agriculture Outlined With Government's Help

Syonan Sinbun

PENANG.—One of the most ambitious projects in connection with the self-sufficiency campaign now being carried out in various parts of East Asia is being planned by the Penang and Province Wellesley branch of the Overseas Chinese Association, whereby the transferring of hundreds of prospective settlers from the densely populated town area to the peaceful quiet of farming homesteads is aimed at.

The scheme, embracing various novel features and intended in the main for those who are as yet unemployed, aims at the early founding of a model New Order Colony.

The site chosen for this proposed migration of some 300 families to the countryside is the former Bertam Estate in Kepala Batas, Province Wellesley, where, for a start, no less than 1,200 acres of land will be allotted for large-scale farming paddy cultivation and the promotion of village industries.

While primarily sponsored by the Chinese community, this latest back-to-the-land movement is promised full Government support in the form of loans to be granted to successful applicants, and the provision of tools, seeds, manure and other vital requisites.

Labor Bureau Active

SHONAN.—Within the brief period of three months, the Shonan Labor Bureau has to date provided thousands of local inhabitants with employment, thereby successfully tackling the unemployment problem.

Opened last April, the Bureau replaced the former Malai-Sumatra Labor Association. All classes of the public can be seen at the Bureau any day of the week applying for jobs or registering their names for certain work for which they are qualified. The Bureau's main office caters both for skilled and unskilled workers.

Educated persons without employment who register here are invariably provided with jobs within a very short space of time as many Government departments and commercial firms in the city are in constant touch with this department for the recruitment of additional staff.

The Bureau also supplies laborers for building or reclamation projects, or other engineering work required to be undertaken and it is estimated that over 6,000 persons have already been provided with such employment since this department was opened.

With the Bureau now functioning smoothly, few able-bodied men in Shonan are at present without jobs. The amazingly low percentage of unemployed persons, declared one official, could safely be ascribed to the establishment of this Bureau which is now working very successfully.

This official added that the Japanese Administration in Shonan, always keenly aware of the interests and welfare of the people, seeks to provide employment for everybody, both men and women. By this means, he said, all inhabitants could work and give of their best for the successful prosecution of the war and the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Negri Sembilan Spares No Effort To Enhance Spirit of Cooperation

Information Activities Directed to Foster Harmony Between Government and People—Education, Agriculture Being Bolstered

Syonan Sinbun

"To foster the spirit of harmony and cooperation between the Government and people is the groundwork of our informative services. With this view in mind, we have exerted our utmost to lead the minds of people, investigate the state of civilian life and popular feelings, and lead and help the populace to form sound and wholesome public opinion," so declared E. I. Ponniah, assistant chief of the Information Section, in an interview at the Negri Sembilan State Administration.

"For the purpose of calling out to the public," said Mr. Ponniah, "we have adopted a public address system. From a broadcasting room quartered in the Information Section, we address the public through four loudspeakers installed on the principal streets in Seremban and the daily broadcast program consists of music from 7:30 to 7:45 p.m. and news, current topics, commentaries, Administration notices and other items for public information from 7:45 p.m. to 9 p.m. These broadcasts are conducted in Malai, Chinese (Mandarin, Cantonese and Hokkien dialects), English and Tamil languages.

"The following day, we send out a propaganda van, equipped with a fidelity microphone to the villages where loudspeakers are not accommodated in order to convey to rural inhabitants the same information and notices. That is to say, entirely the same program broadcast the previous day in Seremban is repeated all over the country so as to make it sure that every citizen might be unmistakably informed of the Administration's good intentions in administration. All in all, the public address system and the propaganda van are employed in close concert with each other."

Round-Table Talks

From time to time, Mr. Ponniah said, round-table conferences are also sponsored in villages with about a dozen of the Administration representatives, including the Director of the General Affairs Department, the Director of the Industry Department and the Director of the Police Affairs Department attending. Such meetings have already been held in 45 villages out of 61 constituting five districts and, on each occasion, more than 400 residents gathered to have an intimate discussion with the Administration officials.

Turning to the problem of education, Mr. Ponniah stated that there are 187 schools in Negri Sembilan State made up of 94 Malai schools, administration, 21 Chinese schools (19 administration private), 62 Tamil schools (seven administration and 55 estate), three technical schools, one Rensei Dojo and six Japanese schools (one Government and two private). There are 18,187 school-children (11,248 in Malai schools, 2,602 in Chinese schools, 3,287 in Indian schools and 1,050 in other schools) and 668 teachers (413 in Malai schools, 83 in Chinese schools, 118 in Indian schools and 34 in technical and trade schools).

Incidentally, the population of this State is put at 300,000 which is roughly made up of 110,000 Malai and Chinese each (almost equal), 55,000 Indians and 25,000 Eurasians and other nationals.

In the meantime, Hidemaru Kin, chief of the Information Section, gave interesting reports regarding agricultural development in the country.

"Since August last," he began, "a three-year plan for increase of foodstuffs production has been launched by the State Administration.

"Guided and supported by the Industrial Encouragement Corps, this project is now making steady headway according to the following program for the current year: construction of roads facilitating agricultural and forestry development in April, colonization work in May, eradication of agricultural insects and pests in June, clearing of jungle areas in July, extermination of destructive insects and weeding in rice fields in August, cultivation of larvacide plants and cotton in September, establishment of settlements in October, increase of manure production in November, and initiating a drive for the good marketing of rice crop in December.

"Main farm produce in Negri Sembilan are enumerated as rice, tapioca, taro, Indian corn and bananas, and production has exceeded pre-war levels, especially the yield of rice, in respect of which the indications are that self-sufficiency in Negri Sembilan will be attained by the end of this year."

Encouraging Farmers

"To encourage agricultural production by driving home the spirit of labor service to the farmers," continued Mr. Kin, "the Labor Service Promotion Corps has been recently organized. On the other hand, a number of local youths selected from all parts of the country, are now being trained at Kendong. Up to the present, 400 graduates have been turned out, and they are now playing an important role in their respective places as leaders of rural communities."

Among manufacturing industries in this locality cited by the Information Chief are reeling, textile industry, papermaking, rubber liquefaction enterprise and confectionery.

In reeling industry, fairly strong fishing line and ropes are made of banana stems and pineapple leaves. A homespun, characterized by richness in local color and naivete of native taste, has appealed much to the fancy.

In the field of confectionery, candies and a substitute for bread which the children are clamoring for are made from tapioca, Indian corn and "sagu" (coconut) and put on sale at low prices. Naturally they are selling fast as they meet popular demand.

Referring to welfare work, Mr. Kin stated that a home for the aged and a Welfare Home have been already established in Seremban.

Firm F.I.C. Support To Petain Pledged

(Continued From Page 1)

Government effects must be observed strictly; thus alone can the safety of French Indo-China be assured and prosperity and power expected. That must always be remembered. We will always support Marshal Petain and aid him. We pity the stupidity of those who turned traitors to their country."

EDUCATIONAL DRIVE AIM OF YOUTH CORPS

Members of Pao Chia to Wipe Out Illiteracy by Forming Schools, Social Centers

Shanghai Times

With social welfare set as its primary aim, the Youth Corps, a branch organization of the Pao Chia Vigilance Corps, has seriously commenced its work for the benefit of the public and has outlined a three-point plan of action.

The most important point in their schedule is the establishment of an educational drive, the motive being to help the illiterate by the formation of popular schools. This gesture has been welcomed by many circles, who have been clamoring for the organization of such institutions in line with the National Government's plans to eliminate illiteracy in China.

The second item on the Youth Corps' program is the establishment of Pao Chia clubs, which will serve as social and cultural centers for the rising generation and will also contribute greatly toward the strengthening of unity among the Chinese.

The last point involves the setting up of Social Service Offices, which will be responsible for the general education of the public through libraries and other means of spreading learning.

Awakening of Youth

The Youth Corps was organized in February this year, and in the declaration of the aims and future hopes of the corps it was announced that local youths influenced by their material surroundings, have lost confidence in themselves and follow the road to degeneration.

In the interest of national reconstruction, states the declaration, the Youth Corps cannot allow such a large number of promising youths to fall into a pit from which they will never be able to redeem themselves.

Concerning the present Pao Chia Vigilance Corps system, the declaration asserted that the Pao Chia must have the people as the center and back-bone, and consequently, it is indispensable that the real meaning of Pao Chia be properly understood by the people to cultivate their own policing power, and especially as youth is the motivating power of all enterprises, this duty must be with the youth of the city.

To fulfil their duty to the Shanghai public, the youth of the city should strive their utmost to better themselves, both in spirit and in education, and furthermore they must take due care of their health, the declaration concluded.

Enlistment Campaign

In the meantime, the Youth Corps is sponsoring an enlistment drive in order to boost the membership to 2,500, it was learned from Wellington Yang, Youth Corps Publicity Officer. The campaign which has already started covers seven Pao Chia districts including Central, Sinza, Bubbling Well, Louza, Chengtu, Pootoo and Gordon.

The qualifications required of intending members, are graduation from a junior school or a similar standard of education, good health, clean thoughts and a good knowledge of the aims of the Corps.

PENANG WELCOMES JAPANESE SUPPLIES

Large Varieties of Goods for Public Distribution Imported From Japan

Syonan Sinbun

PENANG.—A large variety of Japanese goods covering essential commodities such as medicines, daily necessities, electrical fittings and cycle spare parts have just arrived in Penang and are being stocked in the godowns of the Penang Busshi Hyaku Kumiai, according to K. Maeda, Director of the Commerce and Industries Department.

These goods, estimated to be worth some hundreds of thousands of dollars, are part of the stocks now being kept at Shonan from which distribution to other States in Malai will be made regularly, he said.

These goods will soon be made available to the public through the Busshi Hyaku Kumiai which is planning a method of even distribution so that all may benefit.

Some of the many kinds of goods which have arrived in Penang are Chinese and Western medicines, electrical fittings, cycle spare parts, lamps, fountain pens, matches, hats, paper, toys, porcelain and glassware, tooth paste and brushes and face powder.

It will be recalled that recent experiments carried out by industrialists have resulted in the manufacture of soap by the use of wood-ash. All soap manufacturers in Penang have been told by a representative of Commerce and Industries Department who was specially sent to Shonan to learn more about it, how this could be most successfully done.

Brisk Trade Seen

SHONAN.—The Chief of Commerce and Industries, M. Kusaka, made a tour of the city and found that all the appointed Chinese retailers of sundry goods from Japan had begun the sale in an extremely business-like fashion. The Indian retailers also began their sale of these goods.

A great number of purchasers were Chinese, Indian and Malai women. They were heard to stress their extreme satisfaction regarding the cheap prices at which the goods were sold. They returned to their homes smiling.

Goods are being imported from Japan and all kinds of articles will be seen on the market in the very near future. There is no more anxiety for any shortage of essential articles.

Textiles have been imported in large quantities and will, in a few days' time, be released for distribution.

TEACHERS IN SHONAN ENTER NEW COLLEGE

Given Chance to Study Nippon Culture and Receive Higher Educational Training

Syonan Sinbun

Inspectors of schools and the senior teaching staffs of elementary schools in Malai were afforded an opportunity of receiving a first-class tuition in Japanese culture and a higher educational training, with the opening of the Higher Educational College in Upper Serangoon Road on August 1.

One of the main aims of the College, which has replaced the Tanjong Malim Training College, is that teachers will be imbibed with the Japanese spirit and, in turn will impart that spirit, together with the high standard of education they will receive, to their students.

The opening ceremony was attended by Major-General Goro Isoya, Chief Military Administrator, Kanichi Naito, Mayor Marquis Tokugawa, and other important military and civilian officials.

Education at the College will be divided into three courses—the training course, main course and special course. Altogether 40 teachers and inspectors have already been accepted for the training course. This number is expected to be doubled in about three months' time.

In the main course, teachers will be taught agriculture and technical work while in the special course, teachers will receive a knowledge of handicraft, domestic science for women teachers, and music.

The principal of the College will be K. Nakagawa, Chief of the Education Department, Military Administration, K. Sunasawa, headmaster, and a teaching staff comprising T. Kunitani, M. Matsunaga, and Suleima bin Hamzah, who will be employed as translator.

3 Candidates Chosen

KUALA LUMPUR—With a view to creating future leaders of education in Malai from among local inhabitants, the Higher Normal School in Shonan—the first of its kind to be instituted under the New Order began its first course on August 1 with approximately 270 students from all parts of Malai, the Education Department announced.

The period of study is six months while the curriculum is not unlike that of the Koa Kunren-sho, the standard of the Japanese language is more advanced. The latest Japanese methods of modern education will be taught.

Selangor's candidates number three—Chong Kin Chong, 27, Secretary to Y. Fushimi, Director of Education, Selangor; Hassan Mat bin Tahar, 25, Malai school teacher; and E. J. Joseph, 34, Japanese school teacher.

It is learned that the Higher Normal School in Shonan will shift to Kajang two months after its opening.

Malai Girls Enrol

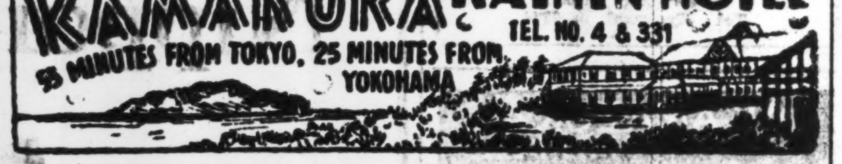
IPOH.—The latest batch of students admitted into the Japanese Teachers' Training Institute includes, for the first time, a number of Malai girls who sat for the entrance examination and gained admission into the institute.

Out of the total number of 531 candidates who sat for the entrance examination, 169 were admitted to a six-month course.

Nippon Music Popular

KUALA LUMPUR.—To spread Japanese music among local people, Mr. Watanabe, leader of the Administration band, is touring Selangor and outlying districts.

Meantime, measures are being taken to eliminate all Anglo-American music from theaters, music-houses, and dance halls in the state and substitute it with Japanese music.


KAMAKURA KAIHIN HOTEL
TEL. NO. 4 & 331
55 MINUTES FROM TOKYO, 25 MINUTES FROM YOKOHAMA

RIKEN
HORMON
Like a midget driving a huge monstrous elephant tiny Riken Hormone tablets within your body will help you execute difficult tasks.

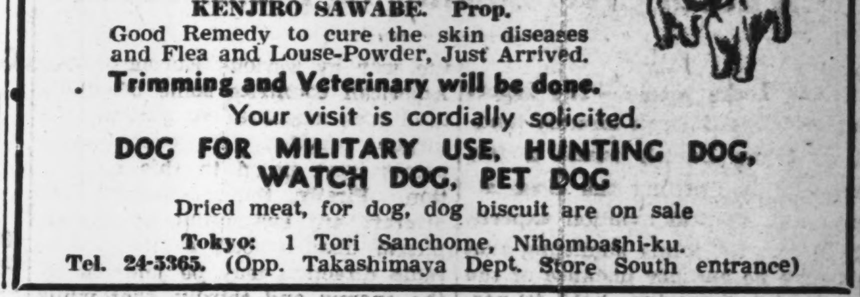
RIKEN HORMON is produced from extraction of animal viscera, which revitalizes and rejuvenates both **men** and **women** and keeps them always in trim. These tablets are also effective for rundown feeling, NERVOUSNESS, NEURALGIA ASTHENIA after childbirth, etc.

Sold at All Drug Stores and Pharmacies
PRICE: ¥3.24 for 36 TABLETS

Manufactured by the Institute of Physico-Chemical Research, Tokyo

Sole Agents:
TAMAOKI SHOTEN
NIHONBASHI, TOKYO.

BEAUTY SALON
Under the management of
Yonekura
BARBER
Ginza Nishi 6-chome
Tel. 57-1538


MIKADO KENNEL
Main Street, Karuizawa.
KENJIRO SAWABE. Prop.
Good Remedy to cure the skin diseases and Flea and Louse-Powder, Just Arrived.
Trimming and Veterinary will be done.
Your visit is cordially solicited.
DOG FOR MILITARY USE, HUNTING DOG, WATCH DOG, PET DOG
Dried meat, for dog, dog biscuit are on sale
Tokyo: 1 Tori Sanchome, Nihombashi-ku.
Tel. 24-3365. (Opp. Takashimaya Dept. Store South entrance)

Tokyo New Grand
RESTAURANT
Mazda Building, Sukiyabashi, Tokyo
Tel. Ginza (57) 1350, 5653

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

Advertisements, or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

COOK-AMAH wanted immediately. Apply to Nichi-Futsu Kaikan, 3, Nichome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. (Passed by the Koishikawa Kokumin Shokugyo Shidosho. No. Toku-2)

WANTED man cook. Must be very efficient and experienced. Apply Tel. Yotsuya (35) 3901. (Shibuya Kokumin Shokugyo Shidosho. No. 108).

Situation Wanted

COMPETENT man cook, good references, seeks position. Speaks English. Write to Sho Bai Sho, 218, Yamamoto-cho 5-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama (Chinese).

COMPETENT man cook, long-experienced in foreign cooking. Apply Box 748, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

GOVERNESS or teacher, open for engagement. Speciality: mathematics, physics, chemistry, piano, stenography and typewriting. Apply Box 3, Nippon Times, Karuizawa.

Wanted to Rent

FOREIGN or Japanese style house, furnished or unfurnished, wanted in Tokyo or Yokohama. Apply Box 171, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Rent, Tokyo

TWO-ROOM apartment in a foreign family, convenient for a single tenant. Apply Box 173, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Board and Lodging

FURNISHED room in foreign house, with board, for rent. Box 175, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or telephone. We will call. Melody—the reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street of Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

Instruction

EURASIAN lady conversant with Japanese language, wishes to teach or to be of assistance in any capacity. Box 172, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FOREIGN lady gives German and English private lessons to beginners, also conversation. Berlin and London standard pronunciation. Once a week one hour, fee ¥10 monthly; twice double. Early reservation solicited. For particulars call personally Miss Schwersenz (German), 3-6 Kasumigaoka-machi, Yotsuya-ku, near Seinenkan.

LADY teacher wishes to teach singing and piano. Box 170, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RUSSIAN lessons by an experienced teacher. Apply Box 174, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Miscellaneous

GERMAN lady with typewriter executes typewriting neatly. Also English-German translations done carefully. Apply Tokyo Central Post Office Box 300.

Translation

TRANSLATIONS, prompt and reliable, English, French, German, Dutch, Japanese; translation work of all kinds and purposes undertaken. Box 147, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, [illegible], 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-[illegible].

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. [illegible] Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. [illegible], M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m., 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m., mornings only Sundays and National Holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukibayashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M. D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

General

TYPEWRITERS

J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1988. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

TŌA RYOKŌ SYA
(TŌA TOURIST BUREAU)
Formerly Japan Tourist Bureau
Tokyo Information Offices:
Tokyo Station; Imperial Hotel; Matuya, Matuzakaya, Mitukosi, Sirokiya, Takasimaya and Isetan Dept. Stores; In front of the Kanda Station; Man-Si Information office; Marunouti Building; 6-Tyome Ginza; Tamaden Bldg.; Sentetu Information Office

Judgment on America

By LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER KENGO TOMINAGA,
Staff Member of the Navy Press Section,
The Imperial Headquarters

Part V

After the Washington Conference, Manchuria became the scene of a triple conflict in which Japan, the United States and China figured as the rival countries. Against the might of Japan, China pitted her nationalism in an effort to oust Japanese influence, while the United States brought into play various diplomatic maneuvers as it saw its power in Manchuria being gradually forced away by Japan's advance. Thus the scramble for power in Manchuria slowly brought the United States and China closer together as the latter, unable to oust Japan's influence by itself, sought the aid of America's diplomatic offensive, and the former planned to recommence its economic inroads into Manchuria by riding on the wave of the Chinese nationalist movement.

However, China was not in the least happy over American intervention in its affairs which occurred at intervals, nor was it without fear of the future extension of American power in China. Consequently, the combination which resulted was a peculiar product born of the interweaving of many contradictions. Indeed, it was these contradictions which multiplied through the Manchurian Affair and the China Incident, which finally brought about an irreparable result both for the United States and China.

It was the Manchurian Affair that first revealed these contradictions. Four days after its outbreak, that is on September 22, 1931, the United States, having concluded a tacit agreement with China, presented a memorandum to Japan in the name of the Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson, its contents being as follows:

"The situation which has been unfolded during the past 4 days has a grave concern on the ethics, laws and the politics of many nations; it is not confined to Japan and China alone. It brings forth the problems connected with the stipulations of certain treaties, as for instance, the Nine-Power Treaty of February 6, 1922, and the Kellogg-Briand Anti-War Pact. The United States Government is of the belief that the Japanese Government has no desire to create a situation whereby consideration of the application of such stipulations should become necessary. The United States Government has no desire to form any hasty conclusion regarding this Affair, nor does it wish to take any definite stand. However, the United States Government feels that an unfortunate situation, which will undoubtedly embarrass the Japanese Government, is in the process of development. And for the simple reason that Japan is in reality in control of South Manchuria by the use of its military power in that region, it is considered that the responsibility of determining the development of the Affair in connection with the settlement of such a situation, lies largely on Japan."

In short, the memorandum stated that the responsibility for the outbreak of the Manchurian Affair rested with Japan, while America itself would stand aside for the time being in order to watch the progress. It was the opinion of the United States at that time that Japan would adhere to the same kind of diplomacy existing at the time of the Washington Conference, and that this would be the decisive factor in the Manchurian Affair also. However, since further developments completely overthrew such an expectation, the United States Government issued on January 7, 1932, the following firm declaration in the name of the Secretary of State, Charles Hughes, to Japan and China:

"1. In view of the present situation and of our rights and duties relative to the said situation, the United States Government hereby declares to the governments of the Republic of China and of Japan that the legitimacy of all practical situations which would encroach upon the treaty rights of the United States, including the sovereignty, independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of the Chinese Republic, and upon the treaty rights relative to the international policies in relation to China, shall not be recognized. Furthermore, all treaties or agreements concluded between the governments of Japan and China which encroach upon the aforementioned rights shall not be recognized by the United States.

"2. The United States has no intention of recognizing any situation, treaty, or agreement concluded between Japan and China which shall have come into existence through means contrary to the agreements or duties imposed by the Treaty of Paris (Peace Treaty) concluded on August 27, 1928."

The above is what is called "Stimsonism," the purpose of which, explained briefly is as follows:

It was the intention of the United States to declare that in regard to Sino-Japanese relations, it had no intention of recognizing any situation or treaty or agreement which had come into existence or had been concluded through means contrary to the treaties relative to China concluded during the Washington Conference, or to the Peace Treaty concluded in 1928 (the fact that China was one of the signatories of this treaty was the outcome of the designs of the United States to block Japan's actions in Manchoukuo. It seemed as if the United States was about to formulate a new international law, but its real intentions were to follow the line of a practical diplomatic offensive by not recognizing the Japanese occupation or annexation of any territories in Manchuria or the founding of a new state through means considered contrary to the stipulations of the Nine-Power Treaty, Peace Treaty, or of any other treaty.

Through this declaration the United States planned to force Japan to abandon its determination, maintained ever since the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, of settling the incident by means of an independent negotiation with China without any interference from a third power. However, in spite of such a one-sided declaration, the United States made no effort to negotiate directly with Japan nor did it show any intention of subjecting Japan to a military or economic chastisement as provided for in Article XVI of the covenant of the League of Nations. Consequently, Stimsonism, which consisted not of positive action, including the idea of chastisement, but of a negative attitude such as that of non-recognition, offered to China no more than a moral support.

At that time Stimson already knew that the attempt to settle the Manchurian problem through a parley had ended in failure. However, he did not see the necessity of opposing Japan directly for a small interest in Manchuria. Therefore, making use of the League of Nations, of which the United States was not a member, it resorted to the crafty method of oppressing Japan diplomatically. In spite of such a round-about diplomacy, Manchukuo declared its independence on February 18 of the same year, and all the contradictions relative to it came to a glorious end.

Blind to the real situation, the League of Nations, due to pressure from the United States, on March 12 voted non-recognition of Manchoukuo. Again, at the end of November of the same year, basing its action on the so-called Lytton report, the League instructed Japan to return Manchoukuo to China. This demand on Japan to return the newly established and fast-rising independent Manchoukuo was sheer nonsense, but things having come to such a pass, Japan was forced to the decision of complete isolation from international affairs. With the adoption of the Lytton Report at a general meeting of the League, Japan finally submitted notice of withdrawal. But it was this withdrawal which liberated Japan from the shackles of American diplomacy and opened up a future whereby the possibility of a vast development was assured.

The first chapter, concerning the political diplomatic offensive, should end here, because the international contradictions in China as explained previously transformed themselves to appear as the China Affair. By this time Japan had already severed all compulsory diplomatic bonds, while the United States did not attempt to solve the problem by a diplomatic aggression. Of course the latter, not forgetting to evince diplomatic gestures relative to this Affair, expressed its opinion by declaring in the name of the Secretary of State Hull in August 1937, and in the name of President Roosevelt in October of the same year, that the China Affair also should be judged in accordance with the provisions of the Nine Power Treaty and of the Peace Conference. Further, it issued in March 1940 an announcement that it would not recognize the National Government at Nanking, but these were without any substantial effects on the situation.

Having tasted the bitter truth of the futility of diplomatic treaties and decisions as a result of the Manchurian Incident the United States abandoned altogether its diplomatic offensive and instead frantically applied itself to a financial aggression in China and to the military oppression of Japan in the Pacific Ocean. It was the result of this move, which was far different from any resulting form a diplomatic offensive, that drove the Japanese-American relationship relative to China to such a pass that nothing but an armed conflict could bring about a solution.

In order to deflect the eyes of the world from such imperialistic aggression, the United States set about spreading throughout the world grossly slanderous rumors about Japan. In an attempt to further camouflage its lack of peaceful intentions, the United States participated in the first Japanese-American negotiation (Nomura-Grew Parley) which took place during November and December, 1939, and in the second Japanese-American negotiation lasting from February 1941 till shortly before the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. However, the United States was totally lacking in faith in the truly peaceful intentions of Japan, and the progress of the second negotiation could only be considered as a mockery of Japan's diplomatic efforts.

The East Asia policy of the United States after the outbreak of the China Incident had lost all vestige of diplomacy and had become purely imperialistic. Consequently, it was only natural that the Japanese-American negotiations should fail so miserably. And unless America's financial schemings are positively exposed, it is impossible to understand the nature of the China Incident and the causes leading up to the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. Therefore, the present narrative will inevitably move on to Chapter II, which will bring to light American economic aggression in East Asia.

REICH FILM REVEALS BRITISH BARBARISM

Emil Jannings Triumphs in Historic Photoplay Exposing Enemy Character

The heroic and desperate fight of the tiny Boer republic of Transvaal against suppression by the mighty British Empire at the turn of the century is the timely subject of the German picture "Ohm Kruger," starring Emil Jannings in the title role of the Boer President, which will be released at the Nippon Gekijo and simultaneously many other cinema houses in Tokyo beginning Thursday.

Eminently a political picture which was designed to bring home to the people of wartime Germany the savage cruelty with which the British have suppressed smaller nations to further their own imperialistic aims, this "Ohm Kruger" film is at the same time one of the most brilliant screen productions that have reached Japan in recent years. Some of the greatest histrionic talents of the German screen and stage were mobilized for its filming. It was directed by Hans Steinhoff, one of the top-notch screen directors of contemporary Germany.

British Cruelty Bared

Hardly a more suitable subject could have been found for the illustration of the producer's programmatic design than the history of the Boer War of 1899-1902 which has always been considered as one of the sorest spots in the history of British imperialism, by unbiased historians and even by some conscientious Britishers themselves. The brutal methods used during two years of so-called "colonial warfare" with which Lord Kitchener eventually succeeded to force the brave and gallant Boers to their knees after the first year of normal strategic operations had brought the British side nothing but humiliating defeats—the reckless fight against the non-combatant section of the populace and especially the horrors of the concentration camps in which an appallingly large percentage of Boer women and children died on account of hunger and diseases: all this has once been a source of bitter criticism directed against the responsible authorities even by critics inside England.

Elaborating this theme on the basis of contemporary historic evidence, the authors of the German screen play, Harald Bratt and Kurt Heuser, have at the same time worked in a most dramatic and plastic description of the historical characters figuring in the political and military events of the subject.

Dominating the film is the gigantic figure of the Boer President, Stephan Johann Paul Kruger, popularly called "Ohm" (Uncle) Kruger by all the citizens of his small South African republic. And artistically dominating the screen production is the monumental impersonation of this character by Emil Jannings, one of the greatest German actors of the present era, whose world-wide fame as the unique creator of some of the great character roles of the naturalistic European drama dates back far into pre-film days.

Great Acting Noted

In the sturdy character and massive personality of "Ohm" Kruger, a man of burning patriotism, unerring uprightness, and humanly kindness, in his fight for what he knows to be right and just, Emil Jannings was given a histrionic task most appropriate to his own personality. The figure he puts on the screen lives; and this is proof that the actor really lived in his role.

Some scenes of grandiose effect—at the expense of greatly economized dramatic means—are President Kruger's accusation against British aggression at his death bed in a Swiss hotel; his frank and simple discussions with his friends and citizens; his fervent conflicts with his Oxford-educated son; and his dignified showing in the scene with Queen Victoria where he went to sign a pact which was to be the last attempt to avoid a war.

First-rate actors are also playing in the remaining roles: Hedwig Wangel as Queen Victoria, Gustaf Gruendgens as Colonial Secretary Joseph Chamberlain, Lucie Hoeflich as President Kruger's wife Sanna, Alfred Berman as the Prince of Wales (Edward VII), and many more—too many to be mentioned.

'Crush the Foe's Army'

President Kruger of the Boer republic of Transvaal is deciding with his general staff on the strategy to be used against the British forces at the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899. The photo is a scene from the German film "Ohm Kruger" which will be released at the Nippon Gekijo and other cinema houses from Saturday, September 2. Emil Jannings who plays the title role is seen in the center.

Our Struggles

(Continued From Page 6)

Gandhi. Soon after, the police arrived on the scene, dispersed the gathering by force and made a large number of arrests.

Summary of Movement

Reviewing the Congress movement during the first four months, Pandit M. M. Malaviya in a public statement, issued on May 2, 1932, declared:

"During these four months up to April 20 last, according to the reports published in the Press, 66,646 persons, among whom were included 5,325 women and many children, have been arrested, imprisoned and humiliated. This could not possibly include arrests in the far-off villages in the interior of the country and, therefore, the Congress estimates the total arrests to be over 80,000 up to that date.

"The jails are overcrowded and ordinary prisoners are being released before their time to make room for political prisoners. To this has to be added the number of arrests made during the last ten days, including those of the delegates to the Delhi Congress.

"According to the reports in the Press, firing has been resorted to in at least 29 cases with considerable loss of life. There have been lathi charges on unarmed crowds at 325 places. There have been 633 cases of house searches and 102 cases of confiscation of property.

"A general policy has been pursued of imposing extraordinarily heavy fines on persons who have been convicted in connection with the movement and property far in excess of what was necessary for realising the amount of the fines has been attached and sold. The press has been gagged as it has never been gagged before. About 163 cases have been reported where the newspapers and public presses have been regulated by orders for confiscation, demand for security and consequent closing down of the presses, warnings, searches and arrests of editors, printers or keepers. Numerous public meetings and processions of non-violent men and women have been dispersed by lathi charges, and sometimes by firing."

In connection with the above report, it may be noted, that during the period under review, political prisoners in Karachi Jail and in Haripur Jail in the Frontier Province were subjected to whipping. In Rajshahi Jail in Bengal, political prisoners were subjected to numerous humiliating punishments like bus-fetter, night handcuffs, gunny clothing, etc. In Suri Jail in Bengal, women prisoners went on hunger-strike as a protest against ill-treatment.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

"The Loyal Souls," a noh drama, will be dedicated to the Memorial Monument at Bukit Timah on September 14 when the members of the Kanzekai, a group of amateur noh players residing in Shonan City, will participate in the performance. It is to be recalled that this noh drama was produced in November last year when Tetsunojo Kanze and his co-players made a brilliant performance at the Yasukuni Shrine to dedicate the drama to the souls of the war dead enshrined there.

The opening day of the September performance at the Kabukiza, which was scheduled on September 1, was postponed until September 5 due to the slight illness of Kichiyemon Nakamura, the leading actor.

An extensive investigation made by the Home Ministry in cooperation with the various prefectural governments in the past five months revealed that there are at present altogether 1,916 theatrical groups in Japan, including the legitimate companies and those organized by amateur players. The investigation further revealed that Tokyo topped the list with 432 organizations. The second is Osaka, where the 257 groups are active. Fukuoka comes third with 128 troupes.

A program of three plays featured by a new drama called "The Waves of The Pacific" by Ryuichiro Yagi will open the September performance of the Meijiza today. The cast will be headed by Masao Inouye.

In response to the increasing interest of the public toward aviation science, various local theaters this month will devote themselves for the presentation of plays depicting aerial activities, particularly encouraged by the forthcoming Aviation Day, which falls on September 20. Yaeko Mizutani and her troupe will play in "The Wings" at the Tokyo Gekijo. The newly-organized company of actors and actresses of the Toho Gekidan will present a drama by Kazuo Kikuda entitled "The Wings of the Rainbow" at the Yurakuza. "The Plane Hops Off to The South," dramatized from a screen play of the same title, will be staged by the Gekidan Seishunza.

The Nippon Eiga-sha, which has been endeavoring for the production of class-room motion pictures under the support of the Education Ministry, will complete two feature films before the end of this month, namely, "Southern Kyushu," and "Forestry in The North." In addition, the company plans to turn out five pictures, including "The Sea," "Horse and Apple," and "Snow in the Hokuriku Province."

The best Japanese-made motion pictures, ten in number, selected by the students of the Philippines, Java, Sumatra, Malai, Burma and other countries from the Southern Regions now studying in Japan, include "The Battles of Hawaii and Malaya," "Sugata Sanshiro," "The God-Fighters of The Air," "The Brother and Sister of the Toda Family," "The General, Staff Officers and Soldiers," "The Wings of Victory," "The Blue Sky of Hope," "Triumph of The Orient," "The World of Love," and "Pastoral Symphony."

INVITATION TO MEET ACCEPTED BY STALIN

Assents to Attend Three-Power Conference on Certain Definite Conditions

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

STOCKHOLM, August 30.—Stipulating certain definite conditions, Premier Josef Stalin has accepted an invitation to attend an Anglo-American-Soviet conference, reports reaching here from London disclose. The Soviet conditions are that discussions be carried out only on topics it first approves, it is said.

The topics of the conference will be discussed, say informed quarters, by Ivan Maisky, Soviet Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, who arrived in London on Sunday, and the British Government. Informed London circles also expect that Premier Stalin will make a demand that the Anglo-American leaders guarantee beforehand that unreserved opinions will be exchanged concerning the complex Anglo-American versus Soviet problems and that final solutions be effected.

Concerning this, the British press is admitting openly that America and Britain will be faced with extraordinary difficulties. Competent observers hold that by the latest move Premier Stalin is trying to demonstrate that Anglo-America and the Soviets can come together politically. London quarters are jumping ahead and saying that close Soviet cooperation with America and Britain will lead the Soviet foreign policy favorably.

Ivan Maisky apparently will not stay over a few days in London, but the British are showing frenzied joy saying that Premier Stalin will probably send superior experts on western European problems in order to actualize the three-nation conference. Premier Stalin's acceptance of the invitation to a conference is said to have been handed early this week to Admiral William Standley, American Ambassador to Moscow, and to Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to Moscow. Some quarters, however, still think that Premier Stalin will not attend but that he will send someone to represent him.

Tanks Used in War In Europe Described

(Continued from Page 6)

with the 88 millimeter anti-aircraft guns that were so effective in the destruction of the KW tanks. In photographic reproductions, the main body of the cannon protrudes forward considerably from the tank, giving the whole silhouette an effect entirely different from tanks with which we had hitherto been familiar. The armour plates are probably of a thickness adequate to balance the huge gun installed.

The Germans also seem to have another tank, the "Panther," which is slightly smaller than the "Tiger." Details of it are not yet known.

THE MITSUI TRUST CO., LTD.
The First Institution Established Under the Present Trust Company Act.
Trust, Bond, Loan, Real Estate and Safe-Deposit Departments
HEAD OFFICE:
Muromachi, 2-chome, Nihombashi, Tokyo
BRANCHES:
Hibiya, Tokyo; Yokohama; Nagoya; Kyoto; Osaka; Fukuoka.

TOR HOTEL
KOBE
Charmingly situated in quiet environment at the foot of the Kobe Hills.
All rooms with private bath.
Homelike atmosphere.
Banquets & Weddings our speciality.
Cable Address: TOR KOBE.
K. YUASA, President A. MILDNER, Manager

TELEGRAPH
TELEPHONE
TELEPHOTO
FAST
ACCURATE
RELIABLE
KOKUSAI DENKI TUSIN K.K.
(The International Telecommunications Co., Ltd.)

We sell or exchange New and Used Typewriters.
Agents for Remington, Underwood, Continental Typewriters.
Inaba Typewriter Co.
Tokyo: 7, Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku. Tel. 24-1951.
Yokohama: 79, Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku. Tel. 2-3801.

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited.
PRESIDENT:
Takeo Kato
VICE-PRESIDENT:
Zensaku Sekine
MANAGING DIRECTORS:
Kenkichi Takagi,
Yuzuru Kimura,
Kanoh Shundo,
Tetsuji Kawai,
Shinpei Watanabe
HEAD OFFICE:
5, Marunouchi 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku Tokyo
BRANCHES in
Tokyo, Kichijyoji, Kokubunji, Fuchu, Hachioji, Kawasaki Yokohama Ichikawa, Funabashi, Chiba, Choshi, Matsudo, Sakura, Sawara, Tokorozawa, Mito, Ishioka, Otaru, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka Amagasaki, Kobe, Okayama, Fukuyama, Hiroshima, Tokuyama, Tottori, Kokura, Tobata, Fukuoka, Dairen, Shanghai

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.
Established 1880
Capital (Paid up) ... ¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds ¥148,400,000
PRESIDENT,
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA
S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi S. Asada
Baron K. Iwasaki Baron I. Morimura
K. Kodama T. Okubo
J. Okada Viscount H. Kano
G. Kishinami T. Ohmura
K. Itoh
Head Office, Yokohama
K. Nakamura, Manager
Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
T. Yamamoto Manager
Marunouchi Agency
No. 2 1-chome Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Agent
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo, Yokohama (Head office.)
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien, Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hoihow, Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao.
Hongkong
Hongkong.
French-Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Bangkok.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Trengganu, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tingi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Sibolga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Djakarta, Djember, Jogjakarta, Kadiri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Soerabaya, Tjirebon.
North Borneo
Api, Burunei, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
Philippines
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney.

Office: 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: SHOICHI KAWAMURA

Nippon Times

Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Ichome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 404, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Nakaku, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe, Sannomiya 3970-71.
KARUIZAWA, Next to Post office. Tel. Karuizawa 146

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month ¥5.00; six months ¥23.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1943

The Beginning of the European War

On September 1, 1939, hostilities broke out between Germany and Poland which developed eventually into the titanic struggle which now covers the globe. Today, on this fourth anniversary of the opening of the European War, one thought stands out above all others anent the significance of this event. It is that this colossal travail that today envelops the world need not have come about but for the malicious interference of Britain and the United States in the affairs of the European continent which did not properly concern them.

It is a fact beyond cavil that the international system set up in Europe by the stupid and wicked settlement of Versailles was one which could not continue. Germany and Italy, with constructive intelligence, therefore embarked on the establishment of a New Order in Europe to replace the impractical and intolerable old order which could not be allowed to persist. But Britain and the United States, hoping to reap selfish gains from the iniquities of the old system, tried to obstruct the course of world progress and thus rendered inevitable the present war.

The immediate cause of the outbreak of the hostilities in Poland just four years ago typifies the baneful activities which had been habitual with the Anglo-Americans for many years previously. The problem of German-Polish relations should not have been impossible of peaceful solution if there had been no outside interference. In fact, Germany's strenuous efforts to find a peaceful solution were well on the way to successful achievement until Anglo-American instigation of the recalcitrant elements in Poland caused the precipitation of a clash.

The Anglo-Polish Alliance of March 31, 1939, for instance, was obviously intended by Britain to incite the Poles into resisting Germany's reasonable proposals for a peaceful settlement. The meddlesomeness of far-away America was even more uncalled for. President Roosevelt's jingoistic statement of January 31, 1939, in which he proclaimed that America's border lay along the Rhine, and his presumptuous note to Germany and Italy on April 14, 1939, imperiously advising them to abandon their righteous policy, were studiously calculated to intimidate the forces of progress so as to obstruct the constructive renovation of Europe's basic structure which so badly needed reform. Finally the revision of her Neutrality Law on May 1, 1939, so as to nullify its "cash-and-carry" clause was an open incitation by the United States of the British and the Poles to work for war.

Yet, having thus instigated the war, neither the Americans nor the British have shown any indication that they have any definite war aims other than the preservation of an iniquitous status quo which afforded them an opportunity to enjoy undue profits at the expense of the rest of the suffering world. Their professed war aims, hurriedly improvised for propagandistic effect after they had already made the war inevitable, contain nothing but vague generalities devoid of sense or reason. Moreover, even the Anglo-American leaders themselves cynically admit that they have neither the power nor the intention of abiding by their own professed aims. So scandalous is this moral bankruptcy among the Anglo-Americans that some of the more discerning among them have begun to decry it as stultifying their war efforts. For instance, Wendell Willkie in his book "One World" laments:

"It is frightening that different peoples of the United Nations, let alone their leaders should have by no means reached a common agreement as to what they are fighting for. . . .I live in constant dread that this war may end before the peoples of the world have come to a common understanding of what they are fighting for. . . .The statement of Stalin and the Atlantic Charter seem to have a common fallacy. They forecast the recreation of western Europe in its old divisions of small nations, each with its own individual political, economic, and military sovereignty. It is this outmoded system that caused millions in Europe to be captivated by Hitler's proposed new order. . . .We find ourselves moving from one expediency to another, sowing seeds of future discontents—racial, religious, political. . . .Britain still has numerous colonies with little or no self rule. The English are, by no means, the only colonial rulers. . . .We ourselves have not yet promised complete freedom to all the peoples in the West Indies for whom we assumed responsibility. Furthermore, we have our domestic imperialism. But the world is awake at last to the knowledge that the rule of a people by other people is not freedom and not what we must fight to preserve."

In contrast, the Axis is fighting for just the things which Willkie decries the so-called United Nations for having neglected. The Axis is fighting for a New Order in Europe which will give justice and opportunity for a more abundant life to all the peoples of that continent who heretofore had been frustrated by Anglo-American oppression. Japan is fighting for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere which will free the people of this part of the world from the shackles of Anglo-American exploitation so that they may be able to find mutual happiness and prosperity through peaceful cooperation. Together, Japan, Germany, Italy, and their numerous allies are working for the establishment of a New World Order which will redress the wrongs which the Anglo-Americans have so long perpetrated all over the world.

The fate of Poland and the other small countries which Britain and the United States had once utilized and had then thrown aside proves the callous destructiveness of the Anglo-American policy of selfish opportunism. That this callousness has not yet been eliminated is shown by the fact that as recently as March 21 of this year, Churchill reiterated his intention of trying to perpetuate the domination of certain great Powers in arrogant disregard of the interests of the smaller nations.

Therefore, although the war has now passed its fourth year, it must still go on until the power of the Anglo-American despoilers of mankind is utterly crushed. Germany still stands as invincible as ever in this struggle to rid the world of its arch-enemies. Although Germany might have been handicapped in such campaigns as the one in Sicily where naval power was a vital factor, in the really decisive theater of war on the European continent there is nothing that can stand up against the might of Germany's incomparable army. The talk of a second or a third front on the part of the Anglo-Americans is bound to be shattered by the hard reality of Germany's impregnable position in Europe. With Japan's construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere proceeding apace, with Germany's unconquerable army consolidating the construction of a New Europe, the uncalled-for machinations of the Anglo-Americans must crumble at last before the inevitable emergence of the New World Order.

A Year Ago Today

September 1, 1942

Citations were granted by Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Malai Area, to the Tank Company belonging to the Saeki Unit and to the Gotanda Tank Company, which, by giving full play to the unique character of tank fighting, rendered meritorious services in the Malai Campaign, it was announced by the War Ministry today.

* * *

Taking advantage of the raging disturbance in India, the Chungking regime is plotting to recapture and dominate Tibet, the resources of which have remained untapped to date by virtue of the Burma-Tibet Treaty of 1886 and other similar treaties between Britain and China. The recapture from Britain of Tibet, and its centralization are desired by the Chungking regime due to the importance of the geographical position occupied by Tibet in the Chungking-India route contemplated by the regime after the loss of the Burma route.

* * *

Enraged over the British massacre of a large number of Indians in Sind, interior of Karachi, Hindu harbor workers have gone on strike, refusing to load munitions destined from Karachi for Basra, Iraq. British authorities fired on these workers throwing the port of Karachi into utter confusion.

* * *

To consider new measures to cope with the unfavorable war situation in the Pacific, a regular meeting of the Pacific War Council was opened at the White House today under the chairmanship of President Roosevelt. Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, and Dr. T. V. Soong, Chungking's Foreign Minister, were among the participants. Roosevelt is said to have reported in detail on the losses of the United States air force during the Battle of the Solomons.

* * *

Argentina's War Minister, acting on President Ramon Castillo's instructions, has prepared a bill for the abolition of the present conscription age limit of 45. The new bill will force all men to discharge military duties, irrespective of age, but according to their respective physical conditions. The bill also provides for the enlargement of military officers corps for the strengthening of the country's defense.

The Shanghai Evening Post
The Peking Chronicle
The Syonan Sinbun
East Asia's Editorial Forum
Noon Extra
The Hongkong News
DONETZ BRIDGEHEAD CAPTURED

Enemy of All

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

When the average man thinks of the war, he should not allow himself to regard America and Britain as merely the enemies of Japan, Germany and Italy, but as the enemies of all races outside America and Britain and particularly as the arch-enemies of the peoples of Asia. Let us consider why. For years Asiatics have struggled and slaved for the Anglo-Saxons and endured endless hardships from which there seemed no escape. But there were nations which saw a way out. They felt that it was their high destiny to put an end to Anglo-American imperialism. Those nations are today at war with the Anglo-Americans not only because their own existence was jeopardized by the enemy but because they felt they must also help save the hapless peoples of small States from eternal domination by soulless Anglo-Americans who, under the cloak of religion and by other means had penetrated into the farthest regions of Asia and established a stranglehold on the economics of these areas.

The world war of today is therefore not merely a struggle between Japan, Germany and Italy on the one hand, and America and Britain on the other. It is a world struggle to save the world from the morbid domination of the Anglo-Americans, whose designs to enslave the whole world should be opposed by people having any spark of national pride in them. The Anglo-Americans are in fact, more the devilish enemy of the smaller nations of Europe and still more so of the peoples of East Asia, for it is the weaker nations that the Anglo-Americans were swallowing up one by one, politically, economically and spiritually.

The enemy had evilly encroached on the once-mighty Indian Empire and regarded India as a boundless reservoir of cheap labor for their plantations in Malai and elsewhere, while they sought to exploit the unsuspecting Chinese by pitting China's manhood against Japan's forces, the while they hoped to further strengthen their financial stranglehold on China's economic structure.

Anyone who probes these facts and ponders over the ruthless methods of Anglo-American capitalists, who bought all the votes in their Government councils and so were able to dictate all imperialistic policies in regard to exploitation of Eastern peoples, must feel convinced that this is no war between rival nations but has been brought about by the misdeeds of the Anglo-Americans. Japan, Germany and Italy are conducting a heaven-commissioned crusade against the forces of evil which were robbing the world of all its spiritual richness and poisoning the lives of all mankind with a lust for material riches.

If every man, woman and child in East Asia could only grasp this as fully and firmly as the peoples of Japan, Nationalist China, Manchoukuo and Thailand in Asia and of Germany and Italy in Europe have done, they will not regret this war or have any doubt as to its outcome, but like the peoples of the countries named, will feel happy to know that at long last the day of reckoning for America and Britain is at hand because victory for Japan and the Axis Powers is a certainty.

Sincerity Is the Thing

(From the Noon Extra)

President Wilson's "peace without victory" program was a remarkable document; but it was good only on paper. Sincerity is the thing that counts, and the victory-flushed Allied leaders had none of it. Similarly, we concede that the Atlantic Charter is also a remarkable document, but the same lack of sincerity makes it a useless, hypocritical instrument that makes a farce of the high-sounding principles for which the anti-Axis allegedly are fighting.

Roosevelt and Churchill have deceived no one with their glib promises of the four freedoms and justice for all. They have failed to deceive even the people under their own control; and the inherent weakness in the home front may largely be attributed to the resentment of the people over the palpable attempt to wring toil and sacrifice from them in a meaningless cause.

The bitter struggle now going on in India is the major symptom of this unrest. The 400,000,000 Indians, who contributed so much toil, treasure and blood for the preservation of the Empire in the first World War, are on the verge of insurrection. They are not contributing to Britain's war effort; they are hindering it. That is the price Britain is paying for her lack of sincerity.

There is no point in the Indians fighting for the four freedoms for people outside of India when the same freedoms are denied the Indians themselves. If the British will not grant freedom when it is theirs to give, how can they be expected to give freedom to those they have to fight?

In like manner, the 13,000,000 negroes in the United States are awakening to the realities of American democracy. Day in and day out American newspapers and radio stations proclaim the virtues of the great crusade for freedom, democracy and equality. They tell all Americans, including the negroes, what the war means to them, and now, after more than a year and a half of war, the negroes gradually are beginning to realize what the war really means to them.

They are shedding their blood, lending their toil, giving their treasure for the prosecution of the war; but in the past 18 months of war for freedom and equality, they have perceived no change in the attitude of the white man toward the black. In the midst of this terrible fight for survival the American has not forgotten his hatred of the blacks. There has been no relaxation of the restrictions against negroes. They are still despised outcasts, unfit to share the great "American way of life." Even while Roosevelt calls on them for ever greater sacrifices, even while negro soldiers are put in the foremost lines of the battlefield, the negro is taught his place, in the "American way of life."

U.S. Aggression in East Asia

(From the Shanghai Times)

The War of Greater East Asia is essentially Asia's revolt against Anglo-American imperialism. What precipitated it, however, was the stranglehold which the United States tightened on Japan in 1941 by means of the ABCD economic and military encirclement. This fact alone makes it clear beyond all doubt that in the present war the United States is mainly interested in invading East Asia to satisfy its insatiable greed of imperialism and plutocracy. True, American ambition for world hegemony is such that even in Europe, where the United States can hardly expect to carve out for itself sufficient material spoils of war, it is willing to sacrifice thousands upon thousands of its own men, to say nothing of hundreds of millions of dollars in material, in unleashing wanton destruction upon the civilian population and its age-old legacy of culture and civilization. Yet, the Americans' greed for material gain is even stronger than their desire to show off their skill to kill and destroy, for it is a policy traditional to the United States to seek territory, natural resources and markets for its goods in East Asia. In fact, what Washington is now concentrating its best attention on is a general offensive against East Asia with the apparent object of dislodging Japan from her present position in the southern regions and seizing upon much-coveted strategic materials produced there.

The United States' policy for aggression in East Asia is by no means of recent origin. Although a late comer in Asia, the United States revealed its imperialistic policy towards this part of the world as early as 1898, when it took possession of the Philippines after a war with Spain. The following year John Hay, then U.S. Secretary of State, laid down the notorious American policy of "Open Door and Equal Opportunity" in China, on the strength of which the Americans apparently wanted to make political and economic inroads into East Asia and thereby help build up their world-wide American empire. Thus itching for political and economic invasions of Asia, it was only too natural that the United States did all that it could to hold down Japan after her victory in the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5). This is why the United States sent its railway magnate, E. H. Harriman, to Japan in 1905 with a proposal to place the South Manchuria Railway under joint Japanese-American management. This plan fell through due to the strong opposition of Japan's far-sighted Foreign Minister, Marquis Jutaro Komura.

In the light of this traditional policy on the part of the United States, there is no doubt whatever that the high command at Washington is following a "Pacific first" strategy in the present war. The real intentions of the Roosevelt administration in waging a war with Japan were therefore obvious. The present American strategy, which is undoubtedly so calculated as to drive a wedge into the defense of East Asia at any cost in a desperate attempt to make Anglo-American aggression in this part of the world once more possible is, however, destined to end in an utter failure as far as we can see, for the stronger the Americans' offensive, the more disastrous and decisive will be the defeat they are to receive at the hands of the Japanese defenders of East Asia. It is a pity that, blinded with their greedy imperialism, the plutocrats at Washington and New York are apparently unable to see the stern fact that, after several decades of humiliating submission to Anglo-American imperialism, the 1,000 million Asiatics now know what it is for them to be their own masters. Never can they be induced to tolerate aggression so meekly as they did in the 19th century.

Our Struggles

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Chapter XIII

The Fight Resumed (1932)

(Continued)

As has been stated at the beginning of this chapter, on December 28, 1931, Bombay city was en fete for the reception of India's beloved leader. Never was a king or a victorious general given a warmer welcome. The next day the Congress Working Committee met and authorized Mahatma Gandhi to apply for an interview with the Viceroy and accordingly he sent the following telegram:

"I was unprepared on landing yesterday to find the Frontier and the U.P. Ordinances, shootings in the Frontier and arrests of valued comrades in both and on the top, the Bengal Ordinance awaiting me. I do not know whether I am to regard these as an indication that friendly relations between us are closed or whether you expect me still to see and receive guidance from you as to the course I am to pursue in advising the Congress."

The Viceroy sent a long reply on December 31 and stated at the end: "His Excellency feels bound to emphasize that he will be prepared to discuss with you any measures which the Government of India, with the fullest approval of His Majesty's Government, found it necessary to adopt in Bengal, the United Provinces and the North-West Frontier Province."

Resolution Adopted

Soon after receipt of this telegram the Working Committee met on January 1, 1932, and adopted the following resolution:

". . . The Committee regards the Premier's declaration as wholly unsatisfactory and inadequate, and in terms of the Congress demands, opines that nothing short of complete independence, carrying full control of defense, external affairs and finance, with such safeguards as may be demonstrably necessary in the interest of the nation, can be regarded by the Congress at the Round Table Conference as entitled to speak on behalf of the nations as a whole. At the same time the Committee invites the nation, therefore, to make ceaseless efforts to demonstrate the capacity of the Congress to represent the nation as a whole and promote an atmosphere that would make the Constitution, framed purely on a national basis, acceptable to the various communities composing the nation. Meanwhile, the Committee is prepared to render cooperation to the Government, provided the Viceroy reconsiders his Thursday's telegram to Mahatma Gandhi, adequate relief is granted in respect of the Ordinances and its recent acts, a free scope is left to the Congress in any future negotiations and consultations to prosecute the Congress's claim for complete independence and administration of the country is carried on with popular representatives pending the attainment of such independence..

"In the absence of a satisfactory response from the Government in terms of the foregoing paragraph, the Working Committee will regard it as an indication on the part of the Government that it has reduced to nullity the Delhi Pact.

"In the event of a satisfactory response not forthcoming, the Commitee calls upon the nation to resume civil disobedience."

Sends Rejoinder

The same day the Mahatma sent a long rejoinder to the Viceroy asking him to reconsider his decision and grant an interview without imposing any conditions as to the scope of discussion. He enclosed a copy of the Working Committee's resolution and added "If His Excellecy thinks it worth while to see me, the operation of the resolution will be suspended pending our discussion, in the hope that it may result in the resolution being finally given up."

On January 2, 1932, the Viceroy informed Mahatma Gandhi that an interview under the threat of civil disobedience was out of the question. The Mahatma replied as follows: ". . . Surely it is wrong to describe an honest expression of opinion as a threat. May I remind the Government that the Delhi negotiations were opened and carried on whilst civil disobedience was on and that when the Pact was made, civil disobedience was not given up but only discontinued. This position was reasserted and accepted by His Excellency and his Government last year prior to my departure for London. . . . Meanwhile I wish to assure the Government that every endeavor will be made on the part of the Congress to carry on the struggle without malice and in a strictly nonviolent manner . . . ."

Negotiations End

That was the end of the negotiations. On January 4, the Government of India issued a statement justifying their attitude and conduct. Simultaneously orders were issued to local authorities throughout India to strike at the Congress organizations at once. The ordinances carefully prepared by the Government of India in 1931 during the period of the truce, were at once put into operation.

According to lists previously prepared by the local authorities, sweeping arrests of Congress leaders were made before they could find time to launch the civil-disobedience campaign. Within a week everybody who was somebody in the Congress Party was in prison. Nevertheless, the campaign began to gain in strength and volume without any direction from headquarters.

According to official statistics, 14,800 arrests were made in January and 17,800 in February. The Government soon realised that if arrests were continued at that rate it would be impossible to deal with the large prison population.

In March, tactics were therefore changed and instead of making arrests, force was used in dealing with Congressmen and their demonstrations. Under the ordinances, the following steps, among others, were taken by the local authorities all over India: orders were issued prohibiting meetings and processions; Congress organisations were declared illegal and Congress offices were taken possession of; Congress funds were seized; orders were served on people not to help the Congress in any way nor to harbor Congress volunteers, on pain of punishment; land and property were seized for not paying land revenue or other taxes; national literature was banned; the Nationalist Press was gagged; shopkeepers were ordered not to close their shops when asked by the Congress to do so; "lathi charges" and even firing were resorted to for dispersing Congress demonstrations.

Civil Disobedience Mounts

Despite all these restrictions, the civil-disobedience campaign was in full swing. The following were some of the activities of the Congress: holding meetings and conferences in spite of Government prohibition; organizing processions in defiance of police orders; picketing foreign-cloth and liquor shops: picketing British goods, banks, insurance companies, etc.; publishing unauthorized bulletins, newspapers, etc.; saluting the national flag in public and hoisting it over Government buildings; manufacturing salt; attempting to re-occupy buildings seized by the Government; withholding of land revenue and taxes.

Besides these activities, during the first six months of the year, special campaigns were conducted on an all-India basis under the orders of the Congress Working Committee or of the Congress President.

From April 6 to April 13, the national week was observed in commemoration of the Amritsar massacre of 1919. This was followed by the holding of the 47th session of the Congress at Delhi on April 24, in spite of the severest police restrictions. The Delhi Congress was followed up by a series of provincial, district and sub-divisional political conferences held throughout India in defiance of the police ban. A raid on the Wadala Salt Depot was attempted on May 15. An All-India Swadeshi Day was observed on May 29, to stimulate the Swadeshi (i.e., national industry) movement and an All-India Prisoners' Day was observed on July 4, to express sympathy for political prisoners.

Mrs. Nehru Injured

On April 8, during the National Week Celebration at Allahabad, the police attempted to disperse by force a Congress procession led by the revered widow of Pandit Motilal Nehru. Among those who were seriously injured during the police attack was Mrs. Motilal Nehru herself. This event sent a thrill of horror and indignation throughout the country.

The Delhi Congress was carefully planned. Though the President-elect, Pandit Madan Mohon Malaviya, was arrested on his way to Delhi, the police could not prevent a large number of delegates from arriving there for participating in the Congress. The Congress session having been banned by the Government, in the absence of a better arrangement, it was held near the Clock Tower in the Chandni Chowk and Ranchoddas Amritlal of Ahmedabad presided. There was a short session and the resolution adopted by the Subjects Committee, which had been printed beforehand, were distributed among the public.

The Congress reiterated the resolution on independence, approved of the decision of the Working Committee to revive the civil-disobedience movement and reaffirmed its faith in the leadership of Mahatma

(Continued on Page 5)

TANKS USED IN WAR IN EUROPE DESCRIBED

Soviets Using Heavy Type—Reich 'Tigers' Superb

By Major YOSHITAKA YOSHINAGA
Of the Army Ordnance Administrative Headquarters
(From the Shukan Asahi)

New weapons of war do not appear every day. But at every news of brilliant military engagements, rumors circulate like wild fire that something new, something hitherto unknown, had made its appearance. Some such stories are indeed masterpieces of the imagination, and only serve to expose the ignorance of the speaker of military techniques.

Recently it was reported that the Germans, have put into the field a super electrically operated machine gun, called the SMG 42 model. But, actually, SMG is the abbreviation of the German word for machine gun, and 42 represents the year 1942 when the gun was first introduced. It corresponds to our figure 92, short for the year 2592. In other words, this 'new' weapon is no other than the 1942 built type heavy machine gun. The Soviet forces, it was also reported, were using a super giant tank called the Krim Woroshilov. I do not know what new type of tank this is, but my guess is that it is identical with the KW model heavy tank used by the Soviets from some time back. The KW the abbreviation of Krim Woroshilov. The German machine gun, it seems, had become a new weapon abbreviated, but the Soviet tank appeared as a fresh invention when the whole name was used. It is ignorance of types which 'create' war arms.

So much for the introduction; let us now make a general survey of the weapons now being actually used on the Russo-German front.

Soviet Tanks

What sort of tank is the Krim Woroshilov (KW tank) model? Built secretly by the Soviets from several years ago, the KW tank first made its appearance with the outbreak of hostilities with Germany, and together with the T34 model tank, which we shall touch upon later, took the Germans by surprise.

There are several types of KW tanks, but the best known are Model 1 and Model 2. Both are of mammoth size, and are the so-called super giant tanks. Model 1 weighs approximately 43 tons; and Model 2, 52 tons.

The most greatly used medium-sized German tanks, weigh about 20 tons. The difference in weight between the two models lies in the size of the cannon installed. That of Model 1 is of 76 millimeters, (the size of the guns most commonly used for field purposes, and drawn in such cases by 6 horses) while Model 2 has a 15 centimeter calibre howitzer gun, (such cannons are used as heavy field guns). Therefore the turret of this model, in order to accommodate such a huge gun is much larger than that of Model 1.

Characteristics peculiar to the KW tank are first, the installation of such huge guns, (it is the first time in military history that such large cannons as 15 centimeter howitzer guns have been actually used in tanks) and second, thick armour plates. After the declaration of war, the thickness of the plates were gradually increased, so that the heaviest is said to be nearly 200 millimeters thick, almost the width of that used on battleships, and smaller-sized cannon shells are unable to pierce it. The initial appearance of the KW tank startled the Germans, but the speed was very slow, and as other defects were discovered, it became the object of much battering by German forces. More recently, it has not been able to stand up against the German 'Tiger' model tanks.

T34 Model Tanks

Another superior Soviet tank is the medium-sized T34 model. Weighing 28 tons, it is much smaller than the KW tank, but nevertheless, it carries a 76 millimeter calibre cannon, the same as the KW tank, and is very fast with a speed of 70 kilometers. The body is streamlined (in order that shells making a direct hit would glance off), and though light in weight, it is eneveloped by an armour plate of 60 millimeters thickness. The Germans recognize the superiority of this model, and call it one of the world's best medium-sized tanks and a masterpiece of the Soviets.

Until the outbreak of the war against the Soviets, the Germans had used as their main strength, medium-sized tanks of about the 20 ton class, as we have pointed out before. The Germans who recognized the power of heavy KW tanks when used in large numbers, recently have come to use heavy tanks in earnest. And this new heavy tank of the Germans is the so-called "Tiger," as it is popularly known in the press. It is regrettable that details of this tank cannot be explained here as the Germans have not yet made any public revelations, but judging from pictures, it is approximately 50 tons in weight, with a 88 millimeter calibre long cannon, which compares

(Continued on Page 5)

Co-Operation Means
Co-Prosperity

Nipon Times
Evening

Fight Onward Till Asia
Is Asia's Own

No. 15,961 OKYO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

Montevideo Fete Ends in Dispute; Argentina, Bolivia Seen Offended

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 31.—Two diplomatic disputes broke out simultaneously at a reception held at Montevideo on August 28 under the auspices of Uruguayan Foreign Minister Jose Serrato in honor of Chilean Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez who is at present in the Uruguayan capital, according to information from Montevideo.

The Uruguayan Government is trying hard to conceal the affairs, which, in the opinion of observers, have created a source of future trouble in relations among South American countries.

At the reception which was attended by the diplomatic representatives of various countries, Foreign Minister Serrato lauded the foreign policy followed by the Chilean Government by declaring:

"By discarding its policy of neutrality and joining the anti-Axis camp, the Chilean Government has executed the decisions made at the Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference held at Rio de Janeiro at the outset of 1942 and displayed its faithfulness to international duties not by mere words but by practice. At the grave juncture at which to choose between liberty and dictatorship, pan-American cooperation and the risk of separation, Chile chose liberty and pan-American cooperation."

The Argentine Ambassador to Montevideo who was present at the function, regarding this speech as a charge against Argentina's policy of neutrality, immediately interviewed Uruguayan President Jose Amezaga and filed a rigid protest with the latter.

President Amezaga, very much embarrassed, tried hard to make excuses by stating that the address in question was not directed to Argentina's policy of neutrality and that relations between Argentina and Uurugay would not be affected by it.

It remains to be a question, however, if Argentina will be satisfied with this excuse.

In the meantime, another speech delivered by Chilean Foreign Minister Fernandez at the same function caused a dispute between Chile and Bolivia. In his address, Foreign Minister Fernandez declared that Chile at present had no pending question requiring solution in its relations with Latin American countries.

Putting a rejoinder to this assertion, the Bolivian Ambassador to Montevideo declared that Chile does have a problem demanding urgent solution, that is, to give Bolivia outlets to the sea.

Press Comments

Wednesday, September 1
MAINICHI—European War Enters 5th Year
NIPPON SANGYO KEIZAI—More Machine Tools
YOMIURI-HOCHI—4 Years of Europe War

European War Enters 5th Year

MAINICHI—The European War, which represents one side of the unprecedented World War today, has entered its fifth year. Germany entered the contest making five years the first phase and Britain three years. For fully four years they have now been at war.

The previous Great War which began on August 1, 1914 was fought for four years and three months until the armistice on November 11, 1918. It was considered a long war in those days. But what of the war today? After fully four years it has only reached its high-water mark and the end is not even in sight.

On the other hand, Japan went to war on July 7, 1937 against a China supported by the United States and Britain. With that war developing into the War of Greater East Asia we are now in our seventh year of conflict.

The temporal difference between World War I and World War II is thus as great as its spatial difference.

There is also a difference in character between the two greatest wars in history. On the former occasion, although France, Italy, Japan and the United States also participated, the main currents of the war were the struggle between Germany and Britain and that between Russia and Austria, a purely imperialistic war. In order to side-step the accusation of an imperialistic war, Britain and the United States concocted such excuses as the protection of Belgium's neutrality, punishment of German atrocities and the like, but were unable to disguise the fundamentally imperialistic nature of the conflict.

The European War this time is a heroic struggle of Germany and Italy against Anglo-Saxon imperialism. From the standpoint of the enemy the war is one for the preservation or expansion of their imperialism. From the standpoint of Germany and Italy it is a contest for freedom and a new order. Intelligent observers had long predicted the catastrophe. General Jan C. Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, when signing the Versailles Treaty, said: "I can't approve this treaty because it contains the germ of another war but if I must, I must."

The official announcements of the German Government after the outbreak of war also indicate that President Roosevelt took every occasion to provoke the European War. His ambition to rule the world, the conspiracy of Jewry and the spirit of gamble of Big Business all contributed to the flare up. The United States and Britain, however, have the temerity to say that they are fighting for freedom, the Anglo-American way of living and the like. They may fool the emptyheads at home but not all mankind. No more can they deceive the relentless judgment of history.

More Machine Tools

NIPPON SANGYO KEIZAI—Since aircraft are combinations of many machines such as engines, production of machine tools at a quick tempo is necessary to shape the parts. Machine tool builders had for some time been clamoring that the machine tool industry should be accorded the same treatment as the five key industries. The Government has not only complied with their desire but has adopted a standard which will assure a phenomenal increase in production. Also, machine tool businesses have been organized regionally and the more important plants placed under management of the Commerce and Industry Ministry. The laying of orders has been unified and proper price steps also have been taken. Thus everything possible to boost the production of machine tools has been provided.

Among the measures indicated, the simplification of machine tools for more general use and adoption of a wartime standard as to size and shape are worthy of special comment. The machine tools that have hitherto been in use are jacks of all trades and complicated in structure, so that they take much time and material to build. Their operation also requires skilled labor. These things have greatly hampered production. The adoption of the wartime standard would simplify the machines and open the way for mass production. It will not only help the production of aircraft but manifestly almost all other industries as well.

It is hoped that the Government, machine tool users and producers will all cooperate to assure the effective enforcement of the new measure.

4 Years of European War

YOMIURI-HOCHI — The initial, amazing successes of the German blitzkrieg had made all expect an early end of the European War, but the outbreak of the German-Soviet War in June, 1940 enormously extended its scope. From that moment the war took on all the aspects of a long struggle.

With the war lengthening out, the anti-Axis camp has begun to exaggerate and distort facts to make it appear as if Germany had fallen into unexpected difficulties from which it is finding it impossible to extricate itself. Even though the Germans had more or less underestimated the Soviet fighting strength, they had made preparations against such developments in an extremely thorough manner. It only stands to reason that Germany had amply provided for a long struggle when it went to war with the giant of the north.

When a war is prolonged it is inevitable that there should be twists and turns, tensions and lapses. Therefore, it would be superficial and erroneous to think that Germany, which had been on the offensive at the outset, is showing signs of weakening because it is now on the defensive. If one looks at the European situation as a whole, without being obsessed by local developments, it will be seen that the shortening of the Eastern Front on the part of Germany will all be to its advantage. The intensified struggle in the Mediterranean following the

(Continued on Page 2)

Axis Might Firm As World Greets 5th Year of War

Japan and Her Allies Maintaining Vast Gains and Far-Flung Lines Of Battle Avers Spokesman Hori

Emphasizing the invulnerable position of the Axis Powers and Japan in both Europe and Asia, Spokesman Tomokazu Hori of Board of Information marked the beginning of the fifth year in the European struggle, today, by issuing pertinent remarks on the present war situation at his regular press conference with foreign press correspondents.

Pointing to the favorable situation in which Germany is placed at present, as compared with the last war, and the fighting status of Japan which is battling her enemies a thousand miles away from the main Japanese Force and its chief sources of supply, the Spokesman said that "there was every possibility of decisive war on a vaster scale, with the Axis Powers prepared to strike hard anytime when the opportune time arrives."

"We have the enemy where we want them," he stated, . . . "Indeed, we have them on the run."

Full text of Mr. Hori's remarks follows:

"The four years since the outbreak of the present war in Europe have witnessed the magnificent spectacle of the Axis forces swiftly and decisively marching on to victory.

"With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan joined forces with the European Axis in the determined fight against the common enemy and the war has taken on a global character. Today, battles are being fought throughout the world in many major and minor theaters, but there is only one front—the front where the Axis forces and their common enemies meet in battle. The combined Axis might is being concentrated on the single objective to crush the old order of Anglo-Saxon monopoly and exploitation and to establish a new order based on righteousness and justice to assure mankind a more equitable and decent life in peace and security.

"On this fourth anniversary, whether in Europe or in Asia, the Axis Powers hold all the strategically important and operationally advantageous positions, while the enemy has no more than scratched a few of our minor appendages and that only after full-scale attacks and consequent disastrous losses.

No Enemy Foothold

"In Europe, in the last four years, Germany, Italy and their allies have built up a powerful military and economic position—a position that is beyond comparison with that which Germany held in the last war. The Eastern Front holds firm and nowhere on the European continent do the Anglo-American forces have a foothold; and they had many in the last war.

And look at the enormous problem that stares them in the face. No less a person than James F. Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobilization of the United States, declared on August 16 in a radio address to the American people that Germany has more combat divisions than the Allies and as many as the Allies will have even after the American mobilization is complete with its full strength of 90 divisions. Germany is as strong for defensive

(Continued on Page 2)

Australia to Increase Food Production in 1944

Domei

LISBON, August 31.—The Australian Government announced on August 25 its food production increase plans for the year 1944 as reported by Times, according to London dispatches relayed here. The main points of the 1944 plans are as follows:

1. Emphasis will be placed in 1944 for increased production of milk, eggs and vegetables. The goal of milk production for 1944 is fixed at 1,300,000,000 gallons, which will surpass the record production for Australia by 50,000,000 gallons.

2. The figures for egg production are set at 200,000,000 dozens.

3. With regard to the flour industry, projects are to restore output level to that previous to the outbreak of the war at which time Australia had supplied wheat flour to the various nations of the world.

4. Also increased production of tobacco will most probably be attempted.

NEWS BRIEFS

Danish Cabinet Resigns

Domei

BERLIN, August 31.—The Danish Cabinet has tendered its resignation to King Christian X, it is confirmed by reports reaching here.

Domei

BERLIN, August 31.—All Danish newspapers at Copenhagen have been permitted to resume publication today, according to Copenhagen reports.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 31.—Telegraphic communications between Sweden and Denmark which had been interrupted due to the situation in Denmark was restored today.

India Viceroy Upheld

Domei

LISBON, August 31.—Fr New Delhi comes the report t the Federal Court today uph the validity of that portion of Indian Viceroy's ordinance April 28 making valid the det tions of Mahatma Gandhi a other leaders of the Congr Party under the Defense of In Act. It is recalled that Gand Jawaharlal Nehru, Maula Kalam Azad and others w thrown into prison last Aug and their imprisonment by British authorities was la judged to be illegal necessitat the issuance of a decree by Viceroy "legalizing" the det tion of the Indian leaders. T judgment of the Federal Co was delivered when the co dismissed 17 appeals of whi eight were filed by the Gover ment against the Calcutta Hi Court's judgment which h the decisions to be ultra vires.

NEW NATIONAL POLICIE ANNOUNCED BY BA MAV

Stress Laid on War, State's Construction

Domei

RANGOON, August 31.—V completion of the general plans the supreme State policies of Burma which had been under sideration by the Chief of State Prime Minister Ba Maw since establishment of its independe Prime Minister Ba Maw m public the national policies a press interview of Japanese Burmese correspondents held at residence today.

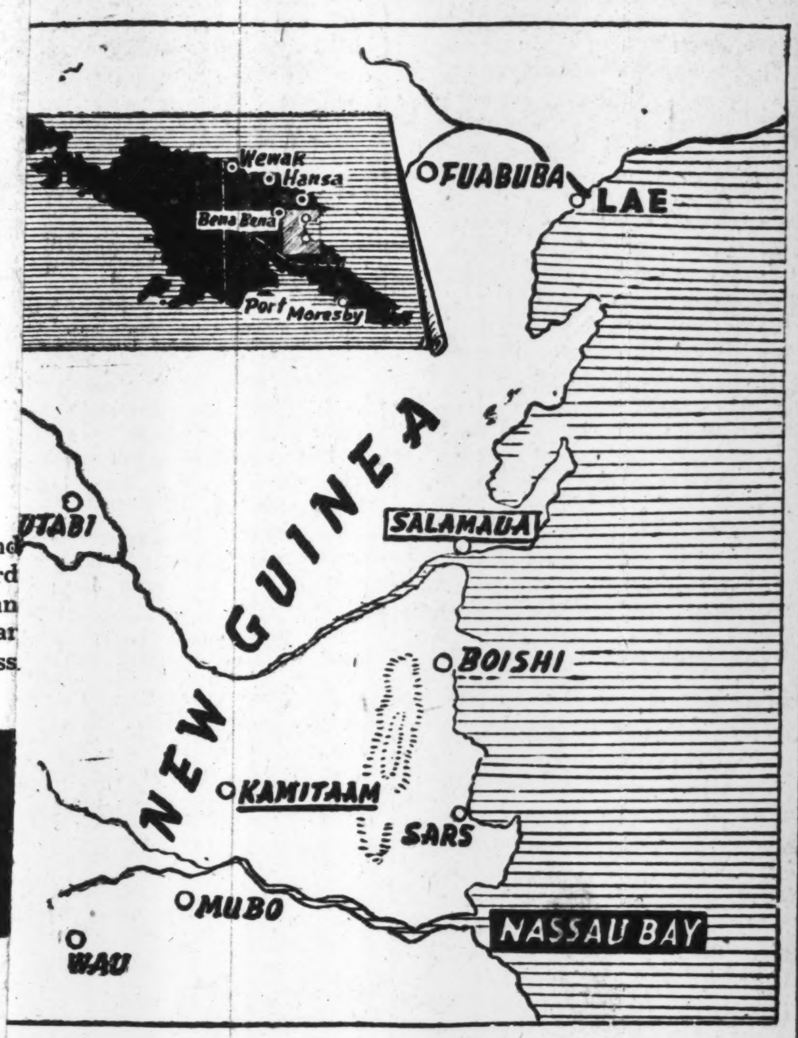
According to the Prime Minis statement, the national mobilizat structure will be enforced for purpose of concentrating Burm manpower from the dual st point of consummation of the and attainment of Burma's nati construction. Emphasis will be placed on the following th other points:

1. Strengthening of armed fo on the front lines.

2. Stabilization of politics and livelihood of the people.

3. Organization of Burma's ministrative system so that all sential industries may be carried smoothly both internally and ex nally.

For the realization of the nati mobilization structure, efforts be made to give spiritual guida by systematic organization of people under able leadership. C crete undertakings on the three f damental objectives will be left the various departments of the S and practical enforcement to ind dual plans of each department.



OUND FINANCE REVAILS IN P.I.

Deposits Increase-- Banks Establish Many New Branches

nei

MANILA, August 31.—With the of independence for New Philippines at hand, it is learned that economic as well as financial activities in the Islands are showing steady progress in parallel with other activities to assure economic self-sufficiency. Indicating the healthy reconstruction now under way throughout the archipelago, bank deposits have been on a steady increase in contrast to a year ago when the tendency was toward heavy withdrawals.

It is recalled that on the heels of he opening of Japanese banks on January 23, last year, new Philippine financial institutions opened on February 3. During the period of ver one year and a half, the Bank f Taiwan has opened branches at Cebu, Bacolod, Davao, Baguio and Legaspi, meanwhile financially aidng the various industries at these places.

The Philippine National Bank has stablished branches at Dagupan, Baguio, Tarlac, Cabanatuan, Lucena, Legaspi, Cebu, Iloilo and Bacolod, with a new branch expected to open oon at Davao. Also, agencies of the National Bank have been established in the provinces of Tarlac, ayatias, Zambales, Zamboanga, Alay, Batabgas, Bulacan, Cagayan and Camarines Norte.

Kalibapi School Opens

Domei

MANILA, August 30.—The Kaliapi Leaders' Institute for training he youths who are to serve as eaders of the New Philippines pened this morning with formal eremonies held at the Oriente Building under the chairmanship of esus Martinez.

Welcome addresses were delivered by Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission, Benigno S. Aquino, Director-General of the Kalibapi, nd Camilio Osias, Assistant Director-General of the Kalibapi. n his address, Mr. Vargas said: It is gratifying to note that the nstitute opened on the 87th birthday anniversary of the great atriot, Marcelo del Pilar, who was ne of the outstanding leaders of he Philippine revolution. I hope ou will be inspired by his great eachings and train yourselves instinctively for service and sacrifice or the New Philippines."

Mr. Osias declared that with the ndependence of the Islands near t hand, she demands hard intelligent workers, men and women who will work cheerfully and faithully to make the independence real, ffective and enduring.

Following instructions given by Mr. Osias, who is in charge of the upervision of the leaders of the nstitute, 150 enthusiastic representaves selected from various provinces nd cities of the Islands attended he first classes fully prepared to acrifice their lives for the realization

(Continued on Page 2)

ITALY LANDING NIPPED IN BUD

400 British Except 30 Annihilated at Reggio by Axis Units

Domei

BERLIN, August 31.—A small British unit attempted to land at a point southeast of Reggio di Calabria, at the southwestern tip of Italy on August 29, but the attempt ended in complete failure due to immediate counter-measures taken by the Axis forces, German military authorities announced yesterday.

The British unit, composed of about 400 men, came ashore by means of small ships and boats, but due to immediate discovery by the German and Italian forces, the entire enemy unit was annihilated, excepting about 30 who fled into the mountains, where they will be rounded up in time meanwhile constituting no threat whatsoever.

This was the first British attempt to gain a foothold on the Italian peninsula, and the unit that tried to land possessed many signalling equipment which they tried to instal immediately upon landing, the announcement also said.

London Mum on Landing

Domei

LISBON, August 31.—The British Broadcasting Corporation briefly quoted a German news agency announcement of the British attempt to land on Sunday on the Italian mainland southeast of Reggio, the toe of Italy, as the British authorities remained silent regarding the attempted landing.

Doctors and Dentists In Java Need License

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 31.—Following up the organization of the Java Medical Service Association, the Japanese Military Administration will promulgate an ordinance tomorrow for licensing physicians, dentists and pharmacists to be effective immediately.

As a result of the enforcement of this license ordinance, future physicians, dentists and pharmacists will be required to obtain licenses from the military administration and have their names registered according to their professions.

U.S. Air Service Speeded

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 31.—Pan-American Airways announced today the improvement of the air service to Panama, according to Washington reports.

The air service from the Mississipi region to Panama City, now operating five times a week, will be increased to 10 times a week beginning September 1 and the 2,000-mile trip will be shortened from 12 hours to six hours. Thus, it will become possible to fly from the southern section of the United States to the most distant city in South America in less than 24 hours, the announcement added.

Grim War Rages On New Guinea; Strong Foe Held

Heroic Japanese Units Resisting Determined Push of U.S. Troops-- War Details From June 30 Given

Grim and furious battles are continuing in New Guinea where the Japanese Forces are locked in deathly struggles with the enemy, amidst insufferable conditions peculiar to this jungle-covered island. During the last two months, the Imperial Forces inflicted casualties of more than 5,600 killed and wounded on the American and Australian invaders and shot down 358 enemy planes as announced by the Imperial Headquarters on Tuesday.

Given below is the chronological record of the battles on the New Guinea Front from June 30 up to the present.

FROM JUNE 30 TO JULY 10.

Coastal Area:

At 3:30 a.m. on June 30, American units, in concert with operations on Rendova Island of the Solomons Group, started landing moves on the northern coast of Nassau Bay, 20 kilometers south of Salamaua. By July 1, the enemy had landed thousands of men and mountains of war supplies, subsequently continuing the replenishment of their strength.

The Japanese Units stationed at Nassau immediately gave battle and repulsed a part of the enemy forces. For several days, the Japanese obstructed the landing of the American invaders, inflicting heavy losses. On July 6, the defenders deployed to Sars, 10 kilometers south of Salamaua.

Bobutabi Area:

In concert with the landing of American troops at Nassau Bay, Australian forces had advanced toward Bobutabi from Wau and launched an attack against the Japanese on June 30, Imperial Forces started their counter-attacks against the Australians, who had increased their strength, on July 5, and the subsequent war situation progressed satisfactorily for our side. On July 6, a Japanese contingent made a surprise attack on the right flank of the enemy who launched a raid on Japanese positions putting them to rout. Another unit encountered about 200 enemy soldiers at a point south of Bobutabi on July 8 and also routed them.

Mubo Area:

In concert with the landing of the Americans at Nassau Bay, Australian troops mustered their force in this area from Wau and from July 4, enemy bombardment became intense.

Air Units:

On June 30, when the Americans started landing, the weather was so bad that it was impossible for the Japanese Air Units to operate. From the following day, however, the Japanese air arm attacked the enemy landing point at Nassau Bay and troop concentrations there, inflicting heavy damages.

FROM JULY 11 TO JULY 20.

Bobutabi Area.

On July 11, the Kanno Unit captured enemy positions five kilometers west of Bobutabi and dealt a severe blow to the enemy. By July 13, enemy troops in this area had been put to rout. The invaders subsequently rushed fresh reinforcements and resumed their offensive on July 16 but were repulsed by the Japanese.

Mubó Area:

Japanese troops stationed in this area withdrew from their positions of their own accord in consideration of the general situation and without being followed by the enemy, joined the units stationed at Kamitaam.

Coastal Area:

At 9:30 p.m. on July 20, the enemy landed powerful forces at Boishi, six kilometers south of Salamaua.

Air Units:

Imperial Air Units attacked enemy landing points and the foremost line all day long causing heavy damages.

FROM JULY 21 TO JULY 31.

Enemy forces were gradually increased at Bobutabi, Kamitaam and Boishi and with the intensification of their joint offensive by artillery and air arm, the war situation grew in intensity.

Bobutabi Area:

The Japanese continued their attacks and occupied enemy positions one by one. On the afternoon of July 28, 200 enemy soldiers penetrated a part of the Japanese position and marking this action, enemy troops invaded our positions at various points. The Japanese Units made successive counter-attacks by day and night. The Kanno Unit

(Continued on Page 2)

WAR FLASH

British Warships Hit

Domei

BERLIN, August 31.—German long-range artillery corps discovered seven British warships cruising northeast off Cape Gris Nez, Straits of Dover, today, and immediately opening fire scored direct hits on several ships. The British warships, however, spread smoke screens and escaped, according to German military authorities.

Warship, 5 Vessels Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, August 31.—German submarine units sank five enemy merchant ships, totalling 34,000 tons, one destroyer and one transport in the Mediterranean area, and also scored torpedo hits on one 10,000-ton class oil tanker, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today.

Six Sunk in Black Sea

Domei

BERLIN, August 31.—German submarines sank in the Black Sea area two enemy patrol ships, three transports and one tugboat, the German military authorities announced today.

THAI MILITARY MISSION CALLS ON ARMY CADETS

Also Visits Hospital To Comfort Wounded

The Thai Military Mission made their inspection trips today divided into two groups. The first group, comprised of 11 members, visited the Army Cadet School this morning, leaving their lodgings a little after 7:00 a.m. and arriving at Zama Station at 9:30 a.m. The visitors were greatly impressed by the rigidity of discipline and the strenuousness of training at the cradle of Japan's future commanders of the invincible Imperial Forces.

At 2:20 p.m. the first group of the Thai Military Mission visited the Third Army Hospital to inspect hospital facilities and to comfort the men who are intent on regaining their health to be of service to the State again.

The second group, consisting of four members, left Tokyo Station at 9:18 a.m. to inspect the training program of marine corps in Yokosuka.

53 Enemy Raiders Downed Over Naples, West Reich

Domei

BERLIN, August 31.—German fighter planes shot down 25 planes out of 70 anti-Axis aircraft that raided Naples yesterday, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced this noon.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 31.—British Air Ministry authorities announced today that British air units bombed the Rhineland district, Western Germany, last night and lost 23 bomber planes, according to London reports.

Domei

BERLIN, August 31.—Anti-Axis air forces attacked several cities in Western Germany last night causing some casualties among the people, but German night fighter planes and ground fire brought down 25 of the enemy planes, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced this noon.

BIGGER AIR RAID ON TOKYO AIMED

Knox Brags That U.S. Fliers Will Be Sent For a Greater Attack

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 30.—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox gave voice to his dream of air raiding Japan when he boasted, at the launching ceremony of the new U.S. aircraft carrier Hornet at Newport News, that a greater air raid would be made on Tokyo than that in April 1942, according to Washington reports.

Knox also declared that the United States would replace every ship sunk until the day of Japan's unconditional surrender. He continued:

"The Honet was sunk by the Japanese Forces, but she has not been entirely lost when we consider that we have replaced it with a new Hornet plus the carrier Shangrila. Thus, we may say that it has been restored two-fold.

"Our planes took off from the Hornet to raid Tokyo to avenge the attack on Pearl Harbor, but that raid was only the prelude to a greater attack. The truth of this statement will be proved soon.

"The new aircraft carrier Hornet is the eighth U.S. naval ship to bear that name, and each added further glory to the United States flag. I am confident that the latest addition will not be an exception.

"The new Hornet and the Shangrila are better equipped and are stronger than their predecessor, and thus will be powerful additions to America's naval strength."

McCain Also Boasts

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 30.—On the 30th anniversary of the formation of the United States naval air forces today, Vice-Chief of Naval Operations Rear-Admiral John McCain boasted of the increasing strength of the navy, according to Washington reports, as follows:

"The naval air corps are the vanguard of the navy. They operate from aircraft carriers and are at present watching for an opportunity to open a new attack on Japan.

"We are planning strategic operations to attack the enemy and will use various kinds of arms simultaneously so as to enable us to deal the foe a smashing blow.

"The strength of the air forces has been increased greatly of late and they can now be regarded as the most powerful of naval arms.

"When the naval air forces were first organized, only 201 officers and men were in commission, but today one-fourth of the entire naval personnel is taken by these air forces.

"The present strength of the United States naval air forces may be judged from the following:

"1. They have innumerable air bases, auxiliary air bases and supply stations throughout the world.

"2. Naval air force transportation corps have transportation routes 60,000 miles long, with more than 100 connection points.

"3. Naval air forces are now training 30,000 pilots and 100,000 technicians annually.

"4. United States naval air forces possess not only numerous regular aircraft carriers, but also a large fleet of carriers for convoying purposes."

Sound Finance Prevails in P.I.

(Continued From Page 1)

of an independent New Philippines in Greater East Asia.

The leaders of the Institute will be trained for three months in Japanese and Tagalog languages public administration and physical vocation before returning to their respective provinces to work for closer unity and cooperation between the people and the Goveernment.

Pact With Borneo Made

Domei

MANILA, August 30.—It is learned an agreement has been reached between competent authorities in the Philippines and North Borneo regarding the exchange of local products.

Sundry goods from the Philippines will be exported to North Borneo for the exchange of lubricating oil and other products.

Coming as it does on the heels of similar agreements between the Philippines and Manchoukuo, Taiwan, Central China, North China and Hongkong, the coastal trade in East Asia is expected to be greatly boosted.

Month of Fasting

The Kobe Muslim Mosque announces the opening of the Ramadan—the month of fasting—beginning today, September 1. Tarawih, or special prayers, will be offered at the Mosque at 8:30 p.m. daily during the whole month. A fast will be observed from dawn to sunset every day.

Biography of Late Prince Saionji Finished After 14 Years of Work

The biography of Prince Kinmochi Saionji or a "living history" of the three eras of Meiji, Taisho and Showa as seen through the pages of the life of the great "Genro", has recently been completed according to the Asahi.

The biography was started 14 years ago by Baron Kumao Hara, who dictated the notes taken down in shorthand by Mrs. Taiko Konoye, wife of Viscount Hidemaro Konoye, and much of the credit for its completion goes to the untiring and arduous efforts of this lady.

The entire work covers 10,000 pages of note paper with 200 characters each and each sheet of paper was rewritten three to four times after transcription. The work is voluminous indeed and has involved tremendous work and patience on Mrs. Konoye's part.

Aside from what has been dictated by Baron Hara, there are parts that have been dictated by Prince Saionji himself and with all the corrections and additions he has made the biography is practically an autobiography of the illustrious statesman. Mrs. Konoye would take down in shorthand what Baron Hara dictated and upon transcribing her notes, the papers would be submitted for Prince Saionji's perusal to be corrected or modified by him. The corrected sheets would again be rewritten by Mrs. Konoye and the rewritten papers would then be looked over by a another person for grammatical or structural corrections.

It is said that Prince Saionji who had entered a period of life when the past may be quietly and thoughtfully retrospected waited eagerly for the notes. Even during the days of his last illness in the autumn of 1939, the pages from his biography were objects of concern to the Prince.

What influenced a woman of her position to undertake a work that called so much on her time and efforts? It is easy to imagine that the greatness of Prince Saionji's character, his interest and appreciation of the work and probably a curiosity to delve into political secrets may have motivated Mrs. Konoye to persevere through all these years in her stupendous task. But a large part is due to her father, Viscount Takanori Mori, who contributed greatly to the development of Japanese shorthand writing, and in tribute to his memory, Mrs. Konoye stuck tenaciously to her self-assigned task.

Although the biography has been completed, it will not be published as yet. However, certain parts treating of the many interesting episodes in Prince Saionji's life will be made public in the near future.

Axis Might Firm As World Greets 5th Year of War

(Continued From Page 1)

war as she ever was for an offensive war. It is to be remembered, in this connection, that as in all past wars the final victory is won on land.

"In Asia, Japan has built up a military, economic and political position so strong that enemy observers have not been able to ignore it. 'In a short period since Pearl Harbor,' declared Major Malcolm Nicholson, 'the Japanese have strengthened their position by barricading themselves behind a screen of islands. Unsinkable aircraft carriers, these islands make Japan strong.'

Japan's Power Appreciated

"He further declared, Japan is rich. Japan now has 90 per cent of the world's rubber, 70 per cent of its tin, 90 per cent of exportable rice, virtually all Manila hemp and millions of tons of iron ore and scrap steel. The oil of the Indies is sufficient to supply Japan's fleet, air force and motor transport.

"Furthermore, the American correspondent Archie Steele reporting from Chungking has said, 'The task of crushing Japan has barely begun. The fact about the war in Asia is that the core of Japanese resistance—the Japanese army—has been hardly dented. In all the South Pacific, including Burma, not more than three or four Japanese divisions are in actual contact with the Allied armies. And except for the Chinese who are without armament, and the Russians who are neutral, none of the Allied ground forces are within a thousand miles of the main Japanese Forces and its chief sources of supply.'

"In short, the Axis Powers have not been struck whether in Europe or in Asia. The four years of consolidation in Europe and the nearly two years of consolidation and construction in Greater East Asia have enabled our side to build our positions to such an extent that we have created puzzling questions for our enemies to solve, making it necessary for them to hold frequent conferences to plan their moves.

No Sign of Ending

"The last war ended in a little over four years. In this war, four years of fighting have already elapsed and there is not only no sign of abatement but every possibility of decisive war in a vaster scale with the Axis Powers, with their tremendous preparations and reserves, prepared to strike hard anytime when the opportune moment arrives.

"As the war goes on, it will continue to operate in our favor, because of our strategically and economically impregnable position and because time is on our side. Time is our great ally, because in our solid position we have utilized it to the greatest advantage in transforming our vast material resources and ample manpower into fighting power.

"The longer the war continues the weaker will become our enemies and more certain our victory. The fact that our enemies are already beginning to think that victory is in sight in the flush of a few minor local successes is a sign of various weaknesses and vulnerability in their position.

"Thus, we have our enemies where we want them. The Eurasian Axis front, presenting a spectacle of solid formidability, is keeping them in a state of fretfulness and irritation, because, though they have deluded themselves into believing that they have the initiative, they do not know where or how to take it successfully. Indeed, we have our enemies on the run."

Black Marts Rampant As Goods Short in U.S.

Domei

LISBON, August 31.—The Wall Street Journal reports, after check-up of cities in the United States, that the black market was supplying customers with almost anything they desired, according to the Daily Express. The report by the Wall Street Journal is based on the investigations of 21 reporters. The following are examples of what the American reporters found; Washington:—One pound of boneless ham was bought without ration tickets for six shillings and three pence whereas the legal price was three shillings and three pence. Los-Angeles:—One pound of butter was bought from a backdoor vendor for three shillings and seven pence above the legal price. Philadelphia—A pair of shoes costs one pound and 15 shillings without coupons—the ceiling price was one pound five shillings. New York:—Nine gallons of gasoline cost 13 shillings and three pence though the quoted price was legally nine shillings and nine pence. In every city it was found that Nylon stockings cost one pound and five pence per pair. Delivery takes a week to ten days after they are smuggled across the Mexican border.

m War Rages On New Guinea; Strong Foe Held

(Continued From Page 1)

red four enemy positions by
31.

taam Area:

my bombardment grew in in-
y day by day and on July 29,
gun-fire from enemy batteries
red almost all machine-gun
in one Japanese sector. Never-
s, the defenders maintained
positions. On July 30, the
continued to concentrate their
re on our positions but the
ese stubbornly defended their

l Area:

my troops who had penetrated
ese positions occupied strong-
at various points and gradually
sed their strength. At the
wing, the Waku and Ota Units
operations on the morning
y 29 and towards evening, oc-
the innermost enemy position
penetrating through a five-
defense. In this battle, the
ese attackers captured 12
-sized tanks, 17 automatic
13 automatic revolvers, 1,550
s of bullet and other trophies.
e following day, a Japanese
ng unit penetrated deep into
ar position of the enemy and
ff telephone communications
aptured two trench mortars.
quently, enemy activities in
rea, except for the bombard-
subsided temporarily.

AUGUST 1 TO AUGUST 10.

bi Area:

daybreak on August 4, the
Unit pierced the enemy lines
ccupied a part of the main
n. The Unit was subjected
ncentrated firing from three
ons and suffered severe bom-
ent and simultaneous attacks
enemy in the afternoon but
one hour of intense fighting,
ed the enemy attacks. In the
oon, enemy troops repeatedly
ed raids but were repulsed by
trepid members of the same

am Area:

the morning of August 4, the
launched severe bombard-
and simultaneous attacks. At
on August 7, 17 men under
nant Hasegawa made a sur-
attack on 100 enemy soldiers
vere building a position in
f our lines and crushing most
of the enemy troops, drove them away. Also, they captured light-machine-guns, rifles and many other trophies.

Enemy landing was continued actively while bombardment and offensive were carried out with unabated fury. All enemy attacks, however, were repulsed. The Tanaka Raiding Squad consisting of four men penetrated deep into enemy positions from August 7 to 9, cutting main communication lines and assaulting important reconnaissance posts. After putting the enemy into confusion, the squad returned safely.

AFTER AUGUST 11.

Enemy bombardment and offensives continued in all sectors but the Japanese, despite their numerical inferiority, maintained their front line, repulsing the enemy who suffered severe blows.

On the coastal areas, a Japanese raiding unit advanced to the rear of the enemy on August 10 and blasted and set ablaze three supply depots, striking terror into the hearts of the enemy by other daring actions.

Though the Japanese soldiers on this front have been dealing heavy blows to the enemy with their daring assaults, the American-Australian invaders hold superiority in aircraft and guns. Enemy bombings and bombardments are gradually exposing the Japanese positions while the enemy planes are proving a menace to our supply line. With enemy high-speed torpedo-boats also in action, Japanese land forces, planes and convoy vessels engaged in commissary duties are experiencing indescribable hardships.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

Anglo-American seizure of North Africa has made it imperative for Germany to adopt a new line of strategy and to refrain from extending the Eastern Front.

How difficult it is to form a second front so bravely blared forth by the United States and Britain is admitted even by Anglo-American experts. This is to be seen in the fact that even for a minor operation like the landing on Sicily they had to prepare a tremendous amount of men, shipping, aircraft and supplies and to sacrifice them in great masses. If this was the case against an almost unfortified Sicily, how much more so must it be in the case of a completely fortified European continent? The present level of Anglo-American strength does not seem to warrant any such adventure. The anti-Axis forces have been successful only at minor, local points. None of their successes is of such a character as to affect the ultimate issue. This is a fact which should not be overlooked.

The gravity of the European War situation, however, is not to be denied. The German people are now at the crossroads of their destiny. In his recent article in Das Reich, Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels states that this war will be the last war. Thus he urges the German people to realize the momentous situation facing them.

In greeting the fifth year of the European War, we earnestly hope that our allies will continue the fight with redoubled energy and, on our part, we would do well to admonish ourselves so that we may watch developments in their proper perspective, without undue optimism or undue pessimism, strengthening our ties with our allies and pledging to make the supreme effort necessary to shatter Anglo-American power.

Nippon Times
Published by
The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1 Ichome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 3857, [illegible], 5959, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo[illegible]"
Furikae No. Tokyo 64948.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.
Karuizawa, Next to Post Office Tel. Karuizawa 146.

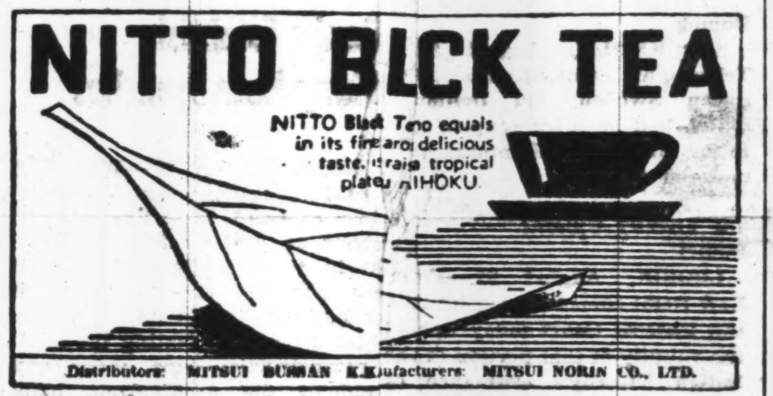
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥[illegible]; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Excellent hotels with standards comparable to the finest in Europe

MEMBER HOTELS

IN JAPAN
AKAKURA
Akakura Teikoku Hotel
AKASI (Near Kobe)
Kinko Hotel
ASO, Mt.
Aso Kanko Hotel
ASAHIGAWA
Hokkai Hotel
ATAMI
Atami Hotel
Manpei Hotel
BEPPU (Kyusyu)
Kamenoi Hotel
GAMAGORI
Gamagori Hotel
GIHU
Nagaragawa Hotel
GORA (Hakone)
Gora Hotel
HUZI (FUJI)
FIVE LAKES
*Huzi (Fuji) New Grand Hotel
(Lake Yamanaka)
Huzi (Fuji) View Hotel
(Lake Kawaguti)
HUKUOKA
Kyosintei Hotel
KAMAKURA
Kamakura Kaihin Hotel
KAMIKOTI (Japan Alps)
*Kamikoti Teikoku Hotel
KARUTA (Near Hukuoka)
Karatu Sea-side Hotel
KARUIZAWA
*Manpei Hotel
*Mikasa Hotel
KOSIEN (Midway between Osaka and Kobe)
Kosien Hotel
KOBE
Hotel Rokko House
Oriental Hotel
Kobe Hotel
Tor Hotel
Yamato Hotel
KYOTO
Kyoto Hotel
Kyoto Station Hotel
Miyako Hotel
MATUSIMA
*Park Hotel
MIYANOSITA (Hakone)
Huziya (Fujiya) Hotel
MIYAZIMA
Miyazima Hotel
MOGI (Near Nagasaki)
Beach Hotel
NAGASAKI
Hotel New Nagasaki
NAGOYA
Daiiti Hotel
Manpei Hotel
Nagoya Hotel
Nagoya Kanko Hotel
NARA
Nara Hotel
NIKKO
Nikko Kanaya Hotel
NOBORIBETU
Noboribetu Grand Hotel
OBAMA (Near Unzen)
Ikkakuro Hotel
OSAKA
Hotel New Osaka
OTARU
Ettyuya Hotel
Hokkai Hotel
OTU (Lake Biwa)
Biwako Hotel
SAPPORO (Hokkaido)
Sapporo Grand Hotel
SIGA KOGEN (Nagano)
Hotel Siga Heights
SIMONOSEKI
Sanyo Hotel
SIZUURA (Near Numazu)
Sizuura Hotel
TAKARAZUKA (Near Kobe)
Takarazuka Hotel
TOKYO
Daiiti Hotel
Marunouti Hotel
Omori Hotel
Sanno Hotel
Teikoku (Imperial) Hotel
Tokyo Tetudo Hotel
Yasima Hotel
TYUZENZI (CHUZENJI), LAKE (Nikko)
Lakeside Hotel
*Nikko Kanko Hotel
UNZEN
Kyusyu Hotel
Midoriya Hotel
Sinyu Hotel
Unzen Hotel
Unzen Kanko Hotel
Yumei Hotel
YOKOHAMA
Hotel New Grand
IN TAIWAN
(Formosa)
TAIHOKU
Taihoku Tetudo Hotel
IN TYOSEN
HEIZYO
Heizyo Tetudo Hotel
HUSAN
Husan Tetudo Hotel
KEIZYO
Hanto Hotel
Tyosen Hotel
RASIN
Yamato Hotel
IN MANCHOUKUO
BOTANKO
Yamato Hotel
DAIREN
Yamato Hotel
HARBIN
Hotel New Harbin
Yamato Hotel
HOSIGAURA (Dairen)
Yamato Hotel
HOTEN (Mukden)
Yamato Hotel
HSINKING
Daiiti Hotel
Yamato Hotel
IN CHINA
NANKING
Metropolitan Hotel
PEKING
Grand Hotel de Peking
Grand Hotel de Wagons Lit
SHANGHAI
Broadway Mansion Hotel
Cathay Hotel
Cathay Mansions
Metropole Hotel
New Asia Hotel
Palace Hotel
SOOCHOW
Lake View Hotel
TSINGTAO
Edgewater Mansions
Sintairiku Hotel
Tsingtao Kanko Hotel

* Open in summer only
For information please apply to secretary
The Japan Hotel Association
(92 Members in all)
(Care The Bureau of Traffic & Operation, Department of Railway, Tokyo)


NITTO BLCK TEA
NITTO Black Teno equals in its fine aro delicious taste. raise tropical plateu IHOKU
Distributors: MITSUI BUSSAN K.K. ufacturers: MITSUI NORIN CO., LTD.

TELIRAPH
TELPHONE
TELPHOTO
AST
AURATE
RIABLE
KOKUSAI NKI TUSIN K.K.
(The Internationecommunications Co., Ltd.)
Tokyo, Yokohaagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Mozi

PEARLS
JEWELS AND SILVER-WARE
SUZUYO SHOTEN
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
(IMPERIAL HOTEL ROAD)
TEL. GINZA 57-0658

TO LET
ASHIYA
Above Hankyu Line, one SPLENDID fine Besso of European style building, built on the ground, measuring about 2000 tsubo, for immediate possession, Rent ¥350 per month.

A few unfurnished houses in and out of Kobe also to let.

Apply To
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents & Chartered Accountants
26 NANIWAMACHI, KOBE,
Tel. Sannomiya 789, 1423 & 1424
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

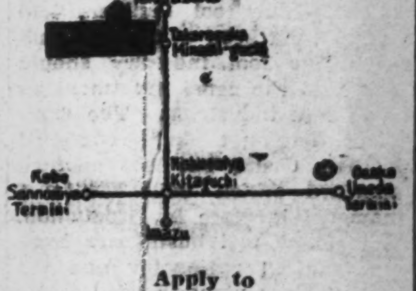
TAKARAZUKA HOTEL
In front of Takarazuka-Minamiguchi Station, Hankyu Line

ROOM RATES

Single	¥ 6.00	and up
Double	¥ 9.00	" "
Single with bath	¥ 8.00	" "
Double " "	¥ 12.00	" "

MEALS

Breakfast	¥1.00
Luncheon	¥2.50
Dinner	¥3.00



Apply to
HANKYU SANNOMIYA SERVICE STATION
Phone Fukiai 6241
HANKYU UMEDA SERVICE STATION
Phone Kita 3400
TAKARAZUKA HOTEL
Phone Takarazuka 31

EUROPEAN JAPANESE CHINESE CUISINE
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
アスターハウスホテル
上海
17 WHANGPOO RD. SHANGHAI
T. MUKAMI Mgr.

THE
Sumitomo Bank
LIMITED

Head office: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed .. ¥70,000,000
Capital paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds .... [illegible]

President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI

HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto

OVERSEAS OFFICES:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN

KOBE BRANCH:
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: SANNOMIYA (3) 41-46

KYOTO BRANCH:
Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru
Tel.: HONGYOKU (2) 2111-2118

Tokyo New Grand
RESTAURANT
Mazda Building, Sukiyabashi, Tokyo
Tel. Ginza (57) 1350, 5657

Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: .... SHOICHI KAWAMURA